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NEW YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1901.

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OPENED IN PROVIDENCE.

Opening Proceedings in Marked Contrast to Those of Pure and Simpledom-No Representative of the Fleecors of Labor Invited to Make "Welcoming" Address at Gathering of New Trades Unionism-Convention quickly Gets Down to Dusiness-Dotails of First Day's Proceedings.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 2.-The Sixth Annual Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada was called to order here to-day at 10.45 a.m., in Textile Hall by General Secretary William L.

There was no welcoming address by capitalist politicians, no nauseating

sophistical platitudes by men who thrive by the robbery of labor.

The convention settled down to work at once by effecting a temporary organi-sation. Rudolph Kats, of D. A. 49, New York, was elected temporary chairman fork, was elected temporary chairman and William L. Brower as temporary

emittee on credentials reportthe committee on credentials report-sented. The temporary officers were made permanent and the convention pro-ceeded to business.

The following standing committees

The following standing committees were appointed:
On Constitution and Law: Green of D. A. 4. Newark, N. J.: Henly, of D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass.; and Browne, of D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa.
On Appents and Grievances: Devane, of D. A. 14, Troy, N. Y.; Adams, of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fassel, of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fassel, of D. A. 9, Providence, R. L.
On State of Organization: De Leon, of D. A. 49, New York; Illingworth, of D. A. 15, Pittsburg: Thompson, of L. A. 304, Hartford, Coon.
On Press: Fassel, of D. A. 9, Providence, R. L.
Sergeant-at-Arms: Clabby, of D. A.

Bergeant-at-Arms: Clabby, of D. A. D. Providence.

Providence.

The remainder of the forenoon session and the afternoon session were consumed in the reading of the reports. It is general officers, of the District Alliances and the Local Alliances represented. There were also reports from the unrepresented D. A's, and L. A's. With the exception of D. A. 12, the reports showed positive progress, which was further evidenced by the fact that the demand for S. T. and L. A. literature exceeded the supply.

Particularly interesting, pointed and spirited was the report from the San Francisco, Cal. L. A., and it was received with great applause.

Francisco, Cal. L. A., and crived with great applause.

During the afternoon session the sergeant-at-arms reported that Jack Goordman, of L. A. 283, whose charter had been revoked by the General Executive Board, asked admission with credentials Board, asked admission with credentials from his L. A. to present its appeal to the Convention; also Thomas A. Hickey, with credentials as attorney for L. A. 204, whose charter also had been revoked, to present the appeal of that L. A.; and also one Kinsella from New York The sergeant-at-arms reported that Kinsella claimed to be a member in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party and of the S. T. & L. A., but had no cards, and referred to Brower and De Leon as his vouchers. Both Brower and De Leon refused to vouch for Kinsella's membership in either organization, and as only members of the S.L.P. and S. T. & L. A. were admissible in

the sudience, it was ordered that Kin-seffa be excluded.

As to Hickey, his credentials as at-torney for L. A. 264 were ordered re-turned to him as null and void: first, because the S. T. & L. A. condemns the are the S. T. & L. A. condemns the ret to attorneys by either an organi-on or a member as a fishy procedure, second, because he, being an ex-ad member of the Socialist Labor Party, had no standing on the floor of other the convention or any of its com-

Thos. Curran, the delegate of the So-cialist Labor Party to the convention, and esconded by De Leon, it was decid-ed that, he being a bona fide appellant, he be admitted to the audience and his credentials, representing L. A. 282, he referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

THE SECOND DAY.

ence, R. I., Dec. 3.—The second saion of the Socialist Labor and y's session of the Socialist Labor and ade Alliance Convention was taken mainly with the hearing and discus-mental of the reports submitted by the Com-ities on Law and Constitution.

The most important action taken under this head was the abolition of the Nation-al Trade Alliances, these being considered constary to the trend of the social and

At the morning session two more dele-ates presented their credentials, Corre-on and Harris, of D. A. 20, Troy, N. Y.

Many congratulatory telegrams and let-ters were received during the day.

The appearance of the convention im-grances the beholder that it is a deter-tioned body of delegates, whose mission was is serious work; which will eventually seen the confidence of the working

men of Providence. The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic. The audience heartily applauded the sentiment that: "The assured road to victory is by de claring that the chief rallying cry for the arganization of labor: Is on to the ballot box! Strike at the capitalist system with the ballot of labor, the ballot of the only labor party recognized the country through: the Socialist Labor Party."

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The position occupied by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has made that organization into the one sole fighting organization of the working Whatever there has been of class. hate, of odium, of misrepresentation, have come to it. Whatever there has been of hard fighting, of hard blows given and received, have come to it also. That it has been able to overcome both shows that it is not mistaken in the position that it assumed. To-day it stands as the one trades union that dares to meet the capitalist class in the right way.

There is considerable significance in this present convention. It is six years ago at just about this time of the year that District 49 of the Knights of Labou met and repudiated the Knights of La-bor. That resolution was virtually the starting point of the S. T. and L. A. Six years of development and fighting have shown that the action was justi-The Knights of Labor, once pride and hope of the working class, is now the most servile tool that the capia history of shame. Its every act is now against the class that it was founded to represent. On the contrary, the Al-llauce has gone ahead, and despite the opposition that it has encountered, and despite the felse light in which so-called r leaders have attempted to place labor leaders have attempted to place it, there is not one act of which we should be ashumed. We have faced the foe on every occusion, and if there was a labor fakir among them we hit him. If these men had been in their proper place, if they had been faithfully doing their duty to the working class they would not and could not have been hit. If they do not like the result, if they would not and could not have they would not and could not hit. If they do not like the result, it is their fault, not a fault that can be

As a working class organization, the one economic working class organi-zation that takes a progressive stand, it is for us to devise ways and means to It is for us to devise ways and means to carry on our work. We should never for a moment close sight of our final objects. We should never for a moment allow ourselves to be led astray by any man among the enamy. It frequently happens that by sacrificing an individual they are able to save the rest of them. We are after the capitalist class as a whole, and in our fights with its members we must not forget that its members we must not forget that fact. We have been sent here by our respective bodies to deliberate, and to formulate plans. This can be done well only by holding fast to the ends we have in view. We must approach all subjects and thoroughly consider their bearing upon the welfare of the movement. Therefore, I ask that you consider the recommendations that will be made, and that they be closely examined. The result of your deliberations will be felt in every part of our union during the coming year, and we must not rush into mistakes that will have to be rectified at coming conventions. Even though a mistake is rectified the effects of it may be felt for some time to come, so to avoid undoing what we here do, we should see that it is well done. It will be well done if we keep our minds rivited on one fact: Will it help us in our fight with the capitalist class?

Pure and Simple Pailures.

Glancing over the work that has been done by the pure and simple unions during the past year, we find that our confailure.

For years the machinists made gigantic preparations for the inauguration of the nine hour day. The head of the International Association of Machini ts sent out glowing reports of the way that the defense fund was increasing, and he drew roseate pictures of what was in store after the twentieth of May last. The machinists did not win even an in-considerate proportion of the contests into which they entered. They fought long and hard, but the stone ax of the pure and simpler was no match, for the gatling gun of the employer. Even in those cases where a quasi-victory was supposed to have been won there is plenty of room for doubting. The case of the Roeblings, who were hailed as having been among the biggest conquests is a case in point. When the firm wished to return to the old hours it did

to prevent them. The strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was also a disastrous failure. As in the case of the machinists the steel workers had been fed with promises. They had a foe against whom évery on should have been brought, and weapon should have been brought, and before striking there should have been a thorough knowledge of conditions. The Billion-dollar Steel Trust whipped the Amalgamated to a standstill, and took away from it several of the mills that it was supposed to have solidly organized. The strike was practically the ruination of the steelworkers' organization, because they did not win even in an isolative hall was filled by the working.

The strike of the stream of

Albany was also a failure, and in this instance our old friends the militia were They came to the capital of New York prepared to shoot the men into submission. • There was no violence on the part of the strikers, and the soldiers at once set about causing some. There were frequent brushes between the militia and the citizens, and the final result was that two men were shot dead by the strike-breakers, In Kentucky within the last few weeks

the troops have also played a prominent role in the strike of the miners. Though there was no bloodshed, yet the troops were able to drive the strikers away from the mines and hold them away.

That strike was also lost.

The strike of the Waterfront Association in San Francisco saw the use of special police to the number of hundreds. Innocent men and women were murder-ously assaulted by these thugs, and the strike was quickly broken by those who were introduced to break the strike. Scabs were armed by the authorities and were turned loose among the men whose jobs they had taken.

More recent still are the strikes of the freight handlers and switchmen employed in New York and Pittsburg. Both of these strikes were lost in a very short space of time, and the men who went out could, in but few instances, obtain their jobs back again.

The strike of the garmentworkers. after a period of apparent success, turned out to be similar to previous strikes in the same industry. Employ-ers agreed to terms, but as soon as an opportunity occurred they once more re-turned to the old state of affairs.

Here are several large organizations in widly diversified lines of business, and in not a single instance has the strike been a gain to the working class. The question may naturally be asked at int: What in the name of common sense is a strike for? What is the use of throwing men hopelessly against the fortifications of their masters? Why waste so much ammunition and so many men in this vain struggle? The machinists, the steel workers, the street railroad workers, the coal miners, the freight handlers, and the garment work. ers have all been beaten. Is it impossible to find a way to avoid these losses and at the same time progressively advances the cause of labor?

We can touch here briefly on a thing that was noticeable in all the strikes. came but lamely to the support of the other portion. The federation ac-cording to the assertion of president Theodore Shaffer, of the Steel makers absolutely refused to assist that organi-The machinists were allowed to carry on their fight and were but indifferently supported. The other rail-roaders refused to assist the switchmen

and freight handlers. All this goes to show that there is some-thing fundamentally wrong, something basically vicious, if not absolutely and irremediably corrupt in the pure and there is no unity of purpose; one portion is waiting at all times to take advantage of the other portions. The pure and union is nothing short of a making and scab-furnishing institution, working for the employers and against the working class. We must overcome that and organize the workers along the right lines, lead them so that they will fight to win and to hold what they

have won. Union Label.

There has arisen in the Alliance a dis cussion on the object of the union label, and considerable opposition has arisen to its use. Most of the arguments against it have been based largely upon its misuse, among pure and simplers, on the fact that it is possible for a firm which has it to evade the conditions under which it has been issued, and for corruption to arise in connection with it.

The arguments in its favor can be suming the past year, we find that our contention relative to their impotency is born out by the facts that they themselves give. They have locked horns with their "Brother Capital," and they have been stretched in the dust, ingloriously stretched there, and by their own crass folly. They have tad many big strikes, and every one of them was a failure med up by saying that the label is a their goods, with unions as agents This can be avoided, and for the present time at least it seems best for us no in many instances it is both useful and does much to avoid confusion. As far as the Alliance label has been used there has not been many instances which would make the objections given above valid Is an Economic Organization Necesanryt

> Another controversy has arisen over the question: Is an economic organiza-tion necessary? This is the old question of whether or not an economic organiza-tion can win anything. Stating both sides of the case we find that we have arrayed against us the massed capital of all the gigantic industries of the country: the trust has arrived at a stage of perfection where it has control of almost the whole output in its particular branch; the railroads are coming more and more under one management, and have behind them the laws relative to interfering with the United States mail the capitalist class has the laws and the lawmakers, the executive and the judiciary; it is possible for the capitalist to fight for months and suffer but little. On the other hand the working class has but a few pennies; there is at present confusion among the members; they are not alive to their interests or he

All these facts cannot be disputed. Now the thing is to find the remedy. We do not doubt for a moment that we must have an economic organization, but

fight early or else suffering is inevitable

A COMRADE KILLED.

James Elleck of Pittsburg Crushed

Pittsburg, Nov. 30 .- Another mem ber of the working class has lost his life while engaged in earning his daily bread. This time the loss fell both on the family and friends of the deceased, and on the Socialist Labor Party. The man who was killed was Comrade James Elleck, of Merriam street, this city.

He was employed as a janitor at 243 Fifth avenue, and this morning at 10:45 was engaged in making repairs below the level of the street. The elevator boy, Thomas McDonough, of No. 1,137 Wharton street, was ordered to keep the elevator above the first flooor He succeeded in doing this for some time, but suddenly the elevator slipped, and he was powerless to prevent

The boy screamed in an agony of fright, and shricked to the janitor get out of the way. The latter tried to do so, but he was not in time. The elevator fell on him, crushing his life

All the time the boy tugged in a vain attempt to make the elevator as cend but it was not until it touched the bottom that he was able to do so. The shouts of the boy drew other

employees to the scene, and they care fully and tenderly removed the remain of the dead man from the pit, was accomplished only with extreme difficulty owing to the position into which the elevator had crushed the body. It was at last accomplished, and the remains were removed to the mor

Comrade James Elleck, who was thirty-three years of age, was a mem-ber of the 26th Ward Branch, Socialist Lator Party, and was one of the pioneer workers in the movement in Allegheny County, and one of the most active and faithful members of the Party.

The Executive Committee of the sec

tion will call a special meeting and take action upon his death.

In Memory of Comrade Ellick. At a meeting of Section Allegheny County, of the Socialist Labor Party, held in Pittsburg, Pa., December 1, 1901, the following resolutions were

unanimously adopted: Whereas. We have sustained a heavy loss by the sudden death of our friend and comrade, James Ellick, who, while dangerously employed, was killed through the falling of an unsafe elevator

Wherees, The loss sustained is still heavier to those who were nearer and dearer to him, and

Whereas, Comrade James Ellick was one of the Pioneers of the Socialist La-bor Party of Allegheny County, ever firm in his convictions, and faithful and true to the cause of the Emancination of the Proletariat and whose life was a standard of emulation for his class, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Section Allegheny County, of the Socialist Labor Party, in regular session as sembled, recognize that under Capital ism, the rights of property are con-sidered paramount to the rights of man. In this struggle for profits the Capitalist Class sacrifices the lives of the Working Class with impunity: therefore, le us take up the work with renewed zeal, that the Socialist Republic may be established, when the rights to life, liberty and happiness will be the first considera tion and the struggles of our departed comrade shall not have been in vain and the present murderous system will be hurled into oblivion, and be it fur-

Resolved. That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our denrade, and be it further, Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and our Party Organs and spread upon the min-

utes of this Section

Edward Messer, Selig Schulherg, James A. McConnell. Committee.

NOTICE

to the Subscribers and Readers of the Weekly People of Tuseurawas and Carroll Counties.

I wish to call your attention to the following proposition, which has been submitted to the State Committee and ans received their approval. Whereas. The uncertainty of the work

in the mills and mines of the afore-said counties renders it impossible for the members of the various Sections t remain long enough in a place to build up strong and active Sections, thus retarding organized effort, and as organised effort is the most productive in diffusing and spreading the principles and objects of the party:

Therefore be it resolved. That the com-rades of the two counties form a central Section for the object of carrying or a more active propaganda, to be located wherever the comrades may determine.
All who are in favor of pushing the

good work along, please correspond with

Francis Henry, organier. Sherrodsville, Carroll County.

Increasing Coal Exports. Exports of anthracite and bitumin

ous coal in October amounted to 669 serve their interests; they must win their 579 tons, as compared with 577,811 tons in October 1900, showing an increase of 91,768 tons. Anthracite exports increased 119,758 tons and bi-tuminous exports decreased 27,990 tons as compared with the same month

PROVIDENCE "TELEGRAM."

AND HOW SKILFULLY IT WORKS ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

Resolutions in the Favor Passed by the Providence Central Trades and Labor Union-In the Same Issue in Which the Resolutions Appeared There Was An Advertisement for Strike-Breakers. The Providence "Telegram" hoping to

exploit the Providence convention of the S. T. & L. A., asked for an article on that organization. It was furnished, but the "Telegram" wished to rewrite it from its own standpoint and in its own way. This was refused as a matter of fact. On the S. T. & L. A. utterances must be made in the right way.

In the issue of the "Telegram" for which the article was requested, there are three columns devoted to a pure and simple parade, and the pictures of five fakirs are published. Above each col-umn is a "union label" as large as an exposition postage stamp. Then there is this beautiful tribute from Organized

ORGANIZED LABOR AGAIN EN-DORSES THE TELEGRAM.
At last night's big labor meeting in

Infantry Hall the following resolutions were presented and, amid enthusiastic applause, unanimously adopted by the mammoth assemblage:
Providence, R. I., Nov. 22, 1901.

Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor union and the labor unions of Providence and vicinity present in Infantry hall this evening in mass meeting extend their sincere thanks to the Provi-extend their sincere thanks to the Provi-dence Evening and Sunday Telegram for the excellent advance notices given this the excellent advance notices given the different members of the working class. magnificent labor demonstration. Be it Resolved, That, as the Providence Eve-

ing and Sunday Telegram is the only newspaper published in the city of Provi-dence, carrying the union label, it be indorsed by organized labor here as-

On another page of the same issue, in large type and with a head in letters half an inch high in this advertisement: MEN WANTED!

Good men, willing to accept permanent employment in New Haven Freight Yards. Report at once to P. E. Bow-man, Superintendent, New Haven Ter-minal at Union Station, New Haven,

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1901.

At that very time the New Haven freight handlers were out on strike! Organized Scabbery, therefore, was aiding and commending the very paper that was inserting an advertsement for scabs. Score one more for Organzed Scabbery!

This is the article the "Telegram" refused unless permission was given to mutilate it:

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is more than a protest against the cor-ruption and impotence of the old pure and simple organizations. It is a realization of the position of the wage-work-er in his relations with his employer. It is an understanding of the develop-ment of industry. It is the adoption of methods calculated to advance steadily the cause of the working class, and ulti-mately win the battle in which that The Alliance was launched on Decem-

ber 13th, 1895, and though but six years old it has lived through some of stormiest fights that ever a trades union encountered. The direct which led to its formation were found in the conditions that existed in the Knights of Labor, with which most of the charter organizations were affiliated, and the hopeless nature of the American Federation of Labor. The locals in New York could not longer stay in the Knights of Labor. That once powerful organization had degenerated to such an extent that is presented the spectacle of a crowd of desperate pirates looting a sinking ship. The locals in New York were composed of men who were unionists to the core. They had fought hard to save the Knights of Labor, but that fight was impossible to them or to anyone else. It was the form of organization that was against them, and no remedies, however beroid could stead them. Then the rank and file had become thoroughly disgusted and suspicious of the officials. Powder ly had been driven forth, branded with the indelible stigma of having used moneys collected to assist strikers to pay his own salary. Money had been diverted from its legitimate purpose, and had gone to help corrupt officials. Sovereign had proven himself to be a coward and a traitor to the organization Hayes had been guilty of using his po sition to float gas companies. All there facts had been exposed, and prov-en by documentary evidence published in the columns of THE PEOPLE, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. workers in New York were

and had simply dropped away. Othershad stood by the locals in the vain hope that Powderly, Sovereign, and Havemight be brought to justice. This was impossible, so the New York locals withdrew, and decided upon a form of or-ganization that would make autocratic rule impossible, and at the same time

would be so constructed that each victory would advance the cause of the working class. District Assembly 49, which remained

to the last the backbone of the Knights of Labor, was the prime mover. It was joined by the United Central Labor Federation and a few other small bodies. and together they formed the neuclus of the new organization. Events preceding this had moved rapidly. Daniel De. Leon, delegate from District 49 to the Convention of the Kuights of Labor, had rendered his report on November 27th, 1895. In that report the officers and the organization were arraigned, and it was shown beyond a doubt that further alliance with them would be criminal. That report was the severest and the most just summing up that the Knights ever received. On that the Knights ever received. On December 1st, District 49 repudiated the Knights of Labor and the general officers. Eleven days later at a mammoth mass meeting in Cooper Union, the Alliance was formally launched. William Brower was chairman, and among the speakers were Lucien Sanial, John Tobin, Malon Barnes, Daniel De Leon, and Harry Carless. A more enthusias-tic gathering could not be imagined. The workingmen present realized that a new hope had come to them, and that this organization was the first serious attempt made on the economic field meet the growing power of the capitalist class The real importance of the new organi-

zation will be seen by contrasting it with the old, or pure and simple organiza tions. The latter maintain, first of all, that it is possible to fight capital with capital. They maintain secondly that there is an aristocracy of labor, and thirdly that there should be no politics The first contention assumes that the

working class has capital. Such an assertion is foolish, because the very thing that differentiates the capitalist class from the working class is the fact that er has absolute control of capithe latter has nothing but

Here and there isolated persons save a few dollars, but the vast majority of them earn only enough to keep body and soul together. On the contrary the capitalist class is enabled to pile wealth ahead so that in the event of a strike or a shut-down its suffering or inconvenlence is inconsiderable. It can endure for years where the working class caunot survive for days. Capital is the portion of wealth, up to the require-ments of modern industry, which is used for the production of further wealth with a profit for the capitalists who control it. Such a thing the working class has not. The capitalist class is abso-Such a thing the working class lute owner and master of it, and there fore is the supreme dictator on the economic field. So the thought that the working class can fight the capitalist class successfully with the weapon that the capitalist class alone wields is the height of folly.

The second contention, that there is

an aristocracy of labor is equally absurd. Time was when a man, in order to master his trade, was forced to go through a long period of apprenticeship. This gave him a standing that another person could not attain in a few weeks or even in a few years. There were trades where a high degree of skill and practice was necessary. Those who possessed the requirements, if they choose to work regularly, were certain of steady employment at high wages. A man could not step in and take their job away from them, because in to do it that the man must also be a skilled person and have served the same apprenticeship. As the process of making skilled men

was long and tedious the supply was limited, and there was no reason why one man should struggle for the job of another. When, however, machinery commenced to invade the field, there was created a vast crowd of unskilled or but ately skilled workers. There yet remained the master of his trade, secure in the belief that the world stood still as far as he was concerned. He was a thorough mechanic and commanded wage which were marvelous compared with the wages received by the general worker. He looked upon himself as an aristocrat of labor, one whose place could never be filled but by an equal. But the in roads of machinery continued. A time came when the elimination of skill in all branches became a matter of certain The machine soon had the field to itself and the worker was but an attendent on the machine. This fact is illus-trated in every strike that has taken place in the past few years, Crude men can be broken in in an incrediably short time, and it is only a question of comparatively few weeks before they are up to the required standard. The best ilustration of this is the printing business. The hand compositor was an art ist, if he knew his trade, and it re quired a long period to perfect himself. But the advent of the machine did away with most of this. It is safe to say that despite the cries to the contrary, a man broken in to run a machine in a month, where formerly he could not have stood up to a case and done this work as acceptably in a year. Another illustration was in the recent steel strike led by Mr. Shaffer. These steel workers called themselves highly skilled mechanics, and they ignored the day laborers. They refused to organize the lumpers, but when the strike was on for a few days they were horrified to find that the dispised mpers were stepping in and filling their aces. The time of exclusive skill had gone. The machine was doing the work and in very short time, went on as smoothly with a green man as it did with an old operator. When the strike

(Continued on page 6).

SHIE LDING OUTLAWS.

PRICE TWO CENTS,

THE COURTS NOT ANXIOUS FOR JUSTICE IN THE LYON CASE.

Four Men Who Were Indicted in Connection With It Out On Trifling Bail-Friends of the Criminals Amuse Themselves By Sending Threatening Letters.

Beaumont, Texas, Nov. 29.-Four men have been indicted for simple assault on the night of Oct. 20 upon Frank Lyon, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, This makes the terrible crime a minor offence to be dealt with in the County Court, As the affair now stands it is

a farce and travesty on justice.

The members of the Socialist Labor
Party are determined not to let the matter rest where the capitalists have been so anxious to put it. The trial occurs to-morrow, and when it is over criminal proceedings will be undertaken in Orange County where the assault was made, or continued. A detective will be em-ployed and another attempt will be made to force the Governor to appoint a spec-ial attorney general. There is not now at Beaumont an attorney who would handle the case, because they all fear a loss of business or of life.

The grand jury in the last sitting returned indictments for assault against James Steward, James Ravell, Perry Broussard and Henry Langham, all in connection with the assault on Lyon. As soon as the indictments were found the four went to Sheriff Ras Landry, and that worthy at once accepted bonds in the sum of \$100 each, thus allowing men, charged with an atrocious crime, to be at large under bonds that are ridiculously small.

The interest in the case has by no means died out. Those who are guilty went against a larger proposition than they had counted on. They had not expected that the Socialist Labor Party would manifest the courage it has. As is usual with such a collection of cowardly ruffians, they have resorted to all kinds of slights to escape the punishment that is certain to overtake them.

A good illustration of this is shown in a letter that was sent to the editor of the Beaumont "Journal." The article on the letter and the letter itself was as

A VULGAR HYENA,

A Dirty Coward Anonymously Threatens the Journal Editor.

S. H. McGary, City: Sir:-We understand that certain young men in this city have been wrongfully indicted by the grand jury for taking one Lyon out of jail and whipping him. We believe you were instrumental in these indictments being found. Now, we want to say to you that we are friends to these boys and if any comment or crit-icism appears in your daily paper in

this matter, you dirty — , you will receive the same or worse treatment than that — friend of yours received. You may take warning, you —

-. We are after you next.

The above was received by the Journal this morning. It is carefully dis-guised, but the cowardly writer left one mark that may lead to his identity. It is also very evident that he is one of the gang of thugs that infest Beaumont, and when either he or his gang attempts to whitecap the Journal editor the incident will be remembered. There is little danger in writers of anonymous threats, however. They are too cowardly to look an honest, courageus man in the eye and would not attempt assassination unless shielded by darkness of the brush. The threat will cause the

Such are the elements at play in this famous case. The Socialist Labor Party has to contend with as brutal and villainous a gang of outlaws as exists any-where. But the Party is capable of handling the case, and will push it to the last ditch.

GOOD RESULTS.

Present Indications Mark Thursday's Affair As Most Successful Yet Held.

From the present indications it seems that the last DAILY PEOPLE Festival at the Grand Central Palace will rank as one of the most successful ever held. The March Festival which was looked upon as a placing a mark that it would be difficult to reach again, has been equalled, if not exceeded The Thanksgiving affair of one year ago was thrown far in the

Judging from the returns from the box office and from the fair, the March Festival also is beaten. The expenses this time were heavier, but the increased receipts will bring the net profit up to a very high figure.

Everybody Take Notice.

All members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., as well as all readers of the Party organs are hereby informed that the fair of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., will commence Wednesday December 18, and close December 25, 1901, and that all donations will be as early as possible to the Secretary, Wm. Eberic, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

BERRY-HILQUIT DEBATE.

HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Joseph Malloney, the Chairman, and that each speaker would have one hour, divided as follows:

Berry, 30 minutes; Hilquit, 30 minutes. Berry 20, minutes; Hilquit, 25

Chairman Malloney then read the fol lowing resolution on the subject of the debate.

minutes. Berry, 10 minutes; Hilquit, 5

"Resolved that the tactics of the scinlist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, as against the tactics of the Social Democratic Party are for the benefit of the working class and the proction of Socialism in America.

BERRY.

Mr. Chairman, Workingmen and Working women of Springfield:

The Socialist Labor Party takes this stand as a working class party: It says to the working class that the only way that class can be free is by the workers uniting as a class at the ballot box, taking possession of the powers of govern-ment, using that government for the purpose of dispossessing the capitalist class, and placing the working class in on of the tools of production, dis-

ribution and exchange. In order to do that the working class must be organized in a class party of its own. To quote Liebnecht, "Such a party must be other than the others." Such a party must be organized for this of its on: That in society there is an irrepresented class struggle for life, take is, for the life of each class; that the capi-talist class is making that struggle against the working class, and the work-ing class is making that struggle aginst italist class; that there is no way to patch up that struggle; that it means either the entire annihilation of the capi-Italist class, as a class, or it means the entire subjugation of the working class,

as a class.

Now, the Socialist Labor Party says
that there is in this country but that there is in this country but one po-litical organization that takes a stand in accordance with the principles that I have enunciated here; that is, that there is but one party in America which takes its stand for the working class, and for that class alone.

I am here to-night, fellow workers, to present to you the arguments of the So-cialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is its economic or trade union auxiliary. It am here to do that, and I am here to appeal to you, as working men and as working women. I am not here catering to your women. I am not here catering to your prejudices. I am not here asking you to take me upon faith. I am not here asking you to swallow without investigation what I am offering to you. I propose to prove every position that I take.

Now, with reference to the Socialist Labor Party, it appeared in the field first in the State of New York, I believe, in the year 1899. In this Commonwealth it set up its first State ticket in the year 1899, when Harry Robinson was its candidate for Governor. From the day that the Socialist Laor Party first raised

that the Socialist Laor Party first raised its bauner to to-day not one act of treach ery to the working class can be proved against that party. On the contrary, there is another party in the field, know as the Social Democratic, or—as it is as the Social Democratic, or—as it is politically styled in this State—the Demo-cratic Social Party, which says that it,

no, is a working class parfy.

Now, my friends, it doesn't make any dis what a man may claim to be. The troof of the pudding lies in the eating, n other words, by their acts they must

The Social Democratic Party came into existence, I believe, Mr. Chairman and working men and working women, some, time during the month of June, in the year 1807. Mr. Eugene V. Debs was the founder of that organization. Mr. Debe had led a somewhat peculiar career as a trade unionist, and while one of the tainer which the Social Democratic hings which the Social Democratic la that it is not a "union wrecker," Mr. Deba began his career as one of the most violent union wreckers, when he broke away from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and started the American Railway Union, which met its death at the latter in 1904. To conseal the death man in 1894. To conceal the death resilinan in 1894. To conceal the death of that organization, the Social Democratic Party was started. Now, when the Social Democratic Party was launched, in allding that political party into the troubled sea of political waters, ar. Deba said, "I have with every leader of sociologic and economic thought, except those who accept orthodox teachings of capital." Now workers, when he said that he that he had with him every man is country who rejected that work hall over the European continent is d by the working class the Bible wage worker—the life work of

Karl Marx—capital.

Mr. Debs started out with the famous social democracy of that period, which proposed to take the working class out proposed to take the working class out the same he could colonis, wherever he could colon that class, for he was going to free the working class through co-operative Well, the colonization and of Pebs movement succeeded admir-In the brief period of fifty-one it kicked itself to pieces. There was a convention, a new party was started—the famous Debs democracy, with the farmers' program attached to it. Now, the farmers program was an excellent thing for the social democrats to use out in the Western country, in those states that had been in the Farmers' Alliance, and other movements of that kind. Mr. Debs proposed to follow out the maxim of the politician, and atch more votes with molasses than he aid with vinegar." He was "catchfiles" so to speak, and he could apal to those Westerners upon that, the mers' pregram. He could come down to, into the East and appeal to the into the East and appeal to the workers, who did not own farms, see he had another program, mod-somewhat after the fashion of the somewhat arter the last, that or-dalist Labor Party. Now, that or-disation lived for a time, and the abor Party harpooned it so DEN UPON THE TAX PAYER." used tobacco in any form. Mr. Bates that the Debs party got to Does that sound like the doctrine of a never held public office." I don't think

work, took its ax, and looped off the appendage known as the farmers' program, thereby admitting that it was a fraud.

It wasn't a great while afterwards that it became necessary to change the of that illegitimate offspring again, and they proceeded to do it. They then took and formed the Debs movement without the farmers' program and the colonization feature attached to it, and that movement lived until it was captured by the famous "kangaroo" nexty. Now fellow workers during this party. Now, fellow workers, during this period peculiar things happened in the Social Democratic Party. I have told you at the outset that I would not ask you to take me on faith. I am not going I have made a collection of sundr and divers documents, NONE OF WHICH COMES FROM THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. And propose to show to you that the Social Democratic Party is not a party of the working class. I propose to show you, workers, that the Social Demo eratic Party is a party of middle-class "skinners" of labor.

The Social Democratic Party has a stronghold in the city where I reside, in the city of Haverhill. That movement was born through the acts of Mr. Carey and some of his satellites in that city, who called together a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party of the section of which they were members at that time. Carey had been elected by the Socialist Labor Party from the fifth ward to the city council. He found out that the Socialist Labor Party was "narrow, bigoted, and intolerant." That is that it wouldn't allow one of its is, that it wouldn't allow one of its bers to dicker with the middle class or capitalist class-and Carey was making hay while the sun was shining. The outcome was that Carey and his crowd got together with their following in the Socialist Labor Party, and the charter of Section Haverhill was surrendered on the night of the 14th of

t ebruary, 1898.

Any of you working men or working women in this audience to-night can ascertain that fact by writing to the editor of the Haverhill Gasette, which sublished a long description of the pro-seedings. I was unable to get that particular paper, because it was bound in the files of that paper, and I could not bring it out here because it was so bulky. It happened on the 14th of February, and on the following 6th day of May, Mr. Carey—still a member of the city council of the City of Haverhill, after having repeatedly been re-quested by the officials of the Socialist Labor Party to resign the office that he said he would resign—over his signa-ture, says, "No; I will not sesign." And this went on until the 6th day of May following the disruption of Section Hav erhill. In the meantime the Social Dem cratic Party had been organized in that city, with a flourish of trumpets, Mr. Debs and Mr. Carey came there, and set numbers were concerned. On the 6th day of May following that eventful. 14th of February, a motion, or an order, was put before the city council, to provide for an ARMORY APPROPRIATON. Now, you working men and women haven' got to be socialists to understand what ise the capitalist class makes of an the story.MR. CAREY, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, CAST HIS VOTE FOR THAT ARMORY APPRO-PRIATION. The Social Democratic Party had that fact called to its attention, with the result that it lay low and said nothing. Mr. Carey, when he was cornered for that act of treacherous con duct to the working class, says, "Why if I didn't do it I would have been fined." He says, "I had to vote for that!". The Socialist Labor Party said to Mr. Carey, "If that is true why were not the aldermen fined. They took that bill, put it into a "pigeon hole," and it stayed there until the next administration came along, and they took it up, and passed it, is a modified form, the Social Democrats voting against it on that occasion. Now, that is Act number one of So-

He set up one reason and another, each one more foolish than its predecessor, with the result that finally, in the City of North Adams, Mr. Carey says, "YES, I DID VOTE FOR THE ARMORY APPROPRIATION, AND I WOULD

DO IT AGAIN!" Now, with r ference to that mayor. Here is an example from the public documents of the City of Haverhill. It appeared in the public documents of that city, in the year 1901, on page 15. It is an extract from the inagural of exmayor John C. Chase, the colleague and friend of Mr. Carey. It is the paragraph friend of Mr. Carey. It is the paragraph which Mr. Chase used on the subject of taxation. He says, "The subject of taxation is a vexing one to all municipal ities, and always will be, so long as the present system exists. Every growing city is confronted with increasing needs, and a corresponding inability to provide for them by tax levy,—and a recourse to bond issues is the only alternative." Bond issues take the place of tax levy. "When WE,-assuming of course, that the capitalist class and the working class are standing upon an equal basis,—that each one has rights that are the equivalent of the rights sujoyed by the other,

—WE" says Mr. Chase, "are ready to
assume control of the valuable franchises now in the possession of corporations, and administer them for the benefit of our city, WE can have an income which will aid in the growth and development

of our municipality, WITH A CORRES-PONING DECREASE IN THE BUR-DEN UPON THE TAX PAYER."

working class party, Mr. Chairman workand workingwomen of Spring-Who are the tax payers? Is it not a fact that the working class are the proletariat, that is they are propertyless. The average workingman, the working class taken as a class have got property enough, perhaps, it is problematical, to keep them ten days from the poorhouse.

Now again, in the neighboring town of Groveland, in the last municipal election in that town, I will show this paper to my opponent, and I will ask him if it is what is purports to be, an official ballot. He says that he has not the slightest doubt of it. Here is the officialballot used in the town of Groveland in the last municipal election. Here is one of the Social Democrats. He appears under selectmen and assessors for one year. John Morris, Salem seed nom-ination paper. He asks the indorsement here of the social democratic party, and John Morris, Salem street, citdoes he do it? The citizens happened to hold their caucus first. Morris was in doubt whether he would be nominated at all or not. He was going to take time by the forelock. He was one of those early birds that catch the worms."

He went down and got the nomination of the citizens, and then went up and got the indorsement of his own party, the social democratic party. That is th of this "working class party," or act

Now, I have got another document here Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I have used it considerably. I will show it to my opponent. I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, to act the part of a "wringer." I am here to prove the contention of the Socialist Labor Party. Here, Mr. Chairman, workingmen and working women is the official ballot of the twelfth Worcester representative district, used in the last State, election. On this ballot we find, as representatives to the General Court, twelfth Worcester district, Fred-erick W. Bateman, of Harvard, republican; John C. Smith of Fitchburg, demsocial,-nomination paper, ocratic democratic. He is the reverse of his running mate. He is a Social Democrat, and is nominated by his party. He then runs around, for fear he wouldn't be elected,—he wasn't,—and he gets the in-dorsement of the democrats. That is exhibit number three of the "working

Now again, out in the town of West Hoboken,-I believe it is a town-there is another gentleman who is a Social Democrat. He runs under the name of Morris Eichmann. Mr. Eichmann ran on everything in sight, I guess, except the Socialist Labor Party ticket. He was a Democrat; Republican, a Citizens' Union,—or whatever name the citizens movement took down there,-and he was lected. When the Socialist Labor Party started in to lampoon the Social Demo crats about the conduct of this fellow, they started in to make Mr. Eichmann resign, what happened? Why Eichmann said, "You fellows put me up to it." Now he appeals to Old Glory, and sets up a defence for his position, and in the end he brings down all the constitutional law that a justice of the peace is capable of knowing anything about, to save him from resigning. The Social Democrats don't dare to force him out of the party

And that is not all. 'We have more

I have another little document with

reference to some of their mayoralty skirmishes in the State of Massachusetts -out in the city of Quincy. Here is a document which they got out, I believe in 1898. This is Gustave B. Bates their candidate for mayor. He is a good looking gentleman, and he has his picture on the front page. This man Bates is running to-day as candidate of the Social Democratic party for county commissioner in Norfolk county. Mr. Bates in his letter of acceptance starts out by saying, "Mr. Chairman, comrades, and fellow working men." If I have got any conception whatever of the English lan men, of what "fellow working men" implies, it means, in this case that Mr. Bates is a working man. He tells you later on that he is a working man. Then he goes on to tell you more. He says "Brother working men, for that is what l am, what I always have been, and what I always shall be, having toiled all my life for a living," and so forth. He then cial Democratic treachery.

Again, they succeeded in landing the mayor in the City of Haverhill. It might be argued that Mr. Carev's and to say, "In State affairs I have not sa ways been AN INDEPENDENT, AND I AM NOW." That is what Mr. Bates mayor in the City of Haverhill. It might be argued that Mr. Carey's vote on the subject of the armory appropriation was an accident. If he had said nothing, "I have come along and said, "In the hurry of business I forgot where I was at, and accidentally voted for this armory appropriation. I did not do it intentionally."

But he did not do anything of that sort. He set up one reason and auguster each. in this debate, as a lawyer, will agree with me if I state that, in the absence of insanity-if the respondent is insane that would be an exception-but where the respondent is sane, there is no bet-ter evidence obtainable against a criminal than his own plea of guilty in open court, Mr. Bates says he was born in Boston, was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, learned the plumbing trade, married at the age of twenty-four the youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Spilsted of Weymouth,presume that is to show the good in it,-went to Braintree, carried on his trade in Braintree for three years, came to Quincy, established a plumbing and heating business opposite the Quincy station, where he now carries on his plumbing and heating business. He is also the manufacturer of, and market throughout the country, the Bates combination hot water heater, the Bates boiler, and the Bates laundry tag. That is not all, however, about this "working class" representative. It goes on to say, "Mr. Bates is one of the LARG-EST 'AX PAYERS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS in the City of Quincy, and also in Braintree, Weymouth, Scituate and Nantucket; never had any labor troubles in his business; never had a strike; always treated and considered his brother workmen as his equals," and so forth. This is "fellow working-

Now, why you ought to vote for

him. He has got some reasons here.
"Mr. Bates never used intoxicating liquors of any kind. Mr. Bates never

he ever will, "Mr. Bates is a successful business man, and decidedly opposed to political chicanery. Mr. Bates resides in ward one, next to the Adams Academy." I will state that that is it the aristocratic portion of the City of Quincy. "Mr. Bates is a member of a lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of a council of the Royal Arcanum. For the past ten years, he has been a mem-

the past ten years he has been a member of the Quincy Yacht Clab. For the past nine years he has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Associa tion of Quincy." Is there a single reason there why a working man should vote for Mr. Bates? All of that is for the purpose of catching "suckers," if you will pardon me for descending to the find an appropriate term to designate the tactics of the Social Demcratic party and its candidates. Lately there appeared another choice bit of information. Here is the Boston

Traveler of August 21st, 1901. I use this paper for the reason that I can get onto this much more quickly as I am in a hurry, than I can in the Social Democratic organ, the "Clarion,"-or the paperer that was the "Social Democrat."
It is now the "Clarion." Like its party, it has changed its name. Mr. Chase has another interview with the "Travreporter. Among other things, he "Mr. Chase," mays the Traveler, "claims that the prospects of the Social-ist Party in Massachusetts were never more bright. He informed the reporter that the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the social demo-crats have been removed." If that is true, Mr. Chairman and workingmen and workingwomen of Springfield, in the name of common sense what are we holding this debate for to-night? The lie is given to it by that act. Then he on to say that the principles laid down by John Carver and William Bradford at Plymouth in 1620 are good enough for to-day. I will come to that later. He then goes on to say that Robert Treat Paine and George Fred Williams have "socialist lennings." They have! and their leaning is for the Social Democratic party, and they will have it before great while, for the Democratic party is the graveyard of every freak party has grown up in America for the past fifty years. And not only that, but he winds up this interview by saying, when he is asked whether or not the Social Democrats will support Mr. Bradford for the democratic candidacy for gov ernor,-he then goes on to tell that this George Fred Williams and this other man, Paine, that they helped the Social Democratic party in the last election There isn't any doubt but what they did. for the simple reason that the Social Democratic party was set up as a-pro test to the working class movement The capitalist class recognized in that the movement that is necessary to be used by capitalism to run the working class revolution into the ground. The Social Democratic party is not, a socialist party. It is a protest to the socialist party. The Socialist Labor Party is the only socialist party in America to-day, I will come later to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. I will take that up in the next twenty minutes which I will

spend upon this platform.

Now, Mr. Chairman, fellow working men and workingwomen, it must be plain from those various acts that they ire not isolated instances; that they are the rule rather than the exception. in California the Social Democrats beg jobs from the Democratic mayor of San Francisco. Out in Peekskill, New York they take the cheap bribes of sly poli-ticians in the same way. They do that anywhere and everywhere that they can get into office, and-not so very long ago a man in the City of Haverhill testified that he was told by the social democrats, that, in the campaign of 1898, when Mr Chase was elected mayor, that the sellers of that city paid the campaign bills of the Social Democratic party upon the consideration that the Social Democrats would vote for license.

HILQUIT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The danger of debates of this kind aloften apt to forget the subject of the debate. Now, I do not object to Mr. Ber ry talking of anything he thinks onter esting to the public. I would not object to meet him on any subject. But as it happens, just to-night, the subject was a definite one. The subject was—I will read it, Mr. Chairman,—"Resolved that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-liance, as against the tuctics of the Social Democratic Party, are for the benefit of the working class and the promotion of locialism in America," As it happens, m opponent did not mention the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. As it hap-pens, in fact, he forgot about the subject of our debate. I think, however, that the subject is of such importance to the work-ing class, and to the labor movement in out on its merits, I will try to re call him now to the actual issues befor us. I will try to insist that, in the next

twenty minutes and ten minutes which he has, he will kindly return to it. The question is not whether or not six or seven or eight men of the Social Democratic party are unwise, committed wrong acts, or are unfit for membership in the Socialist party. Whenever w this debate to-night-I will endeavor to show you briefly that the acts brough forward against the seven or eight per sons mentioned by the speaker are with out foundation. But, admitting for a oment that they were fully founded, fully justified, fully proved, what would that show against a party consisting of 11,000 enrolled members? What would that show against a party as such? If you want to know the principles of a party, the standing of a party, it has always ben customary to take its platform, the official expression of its views, to aualyze it, to take the official utterances of its national committee, to analyze it, and e what the platform of the party is. To take the expressions of five, or six, or eight men, or their acts, and construe from them the policy of a party, is to say the least that can be said unscien-

tific and unfair. If we proceed upon this supposition, and if we take the

formed by them daily against their own members, whom they are expling by the bushel almost every week,—rushing almost all the courts with all sorts of criminal acts.-acts of treason against the party, against the working class, kangareoing, and other hideous crimes,— why, we have to turn to our opponents, our friends on the other side, to look for scapegoats, for black sheep in our own parties.

But I am not here to entertain with slanders of this kind. I am not here to show that one party or the other party has a dozen unworthy members, or had them at some time. That is, if I had admitted these things in all these cases. But, as stated before, I do not admit them, and will return to it,or to some of them, at least,—when occa-sion arises. In the meanwhile, we will return to the subject.

The subject before us really is, if we divest is of its form of resolution, whether it is the policy of the Socialist Labor Party towards trades unions, or that of the Social Democratic party, which is more beneficial to the Socialist movement

and to the working class. My opponent was supposed to prove to you that the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, their trade union tactics are the most beneficial for the working class. I supposed, and will endeavor to prove to you that those of the Social Democratic party are the best. How will we determine the question? I believe the only way to determine it is, first, what ought the tactics of the Socialist Party towards the trade union move nent to be; next, what are the tactic of the Socialist Labor Party; and next, what are those of the Social Democratic

Party. The present capitalist system of preduction has a dual effect upon the working class. On the one hand, it has a tendency of deteriorating; that is, length ening his hours of labor, diminishing his wages, increasing his economic depend ence. On the other hand, it has a tendency towards organizing the working class in resistance towards that tendency capitalist class to increase intensify the exploitation of labor, Now. these two opposite tendencies—the one to intensify exploitation, and the other to diminish exploitation, or to resist any attempts of the capitalist class to intensify the workers' condition— what we call the class struggle, which conditionpervades modern society in all its classes. The manifestations of these class struggles are various. The very first fruit manifested of that struggle is the sporadic individual effort of the working

nan to protect his individual interest

against those of his employer. In such

ases the working man usually does not reason. It is more like an instinct with him, more like the instinct of the animal in its struggle for preservation. By any trick or device, by any cunning, he will either get a little raise in his wages, or a little more favorable condition of work ing, in any respect. The first form of class struggle known to organize for the working man's interests was the organized struggle of the working men of one trade against their employers. a more advanced condition of the class truggle. There you find working men who already see some connection between their interests and the interests of their fellow workmen. They appreciate the fact that their fate is linked to the fate of their fellow craftsmen in the same shop, or in the same trade, and that, unless united, they are powerless to resist the exploitations of their employers There you have the form of class struggle most crude shape, common to all trade unions. There the workingmen are somewhat conscious of the condition of their class, but not necessarily fully conscious. Their vision does not necesearily extend above the interests of their own trade. And lastly, you have the workingman whose class struggle is not a matter of instinct, but one of human reasoning, but is more the result of close analysis and study and knowledge of social conditions. It is the working man who recognizes that his exploitation, as well as the exploitation of all working men of his trade, is but part of the general exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class: who sees the connection between things; who sees that exploitation is the necessary consequence of existing present economic conditions, who sees, at the same time, that neither he individually, nor all the workingmen of his particular trade are able to imcapitalist system, exists and continues, he working class will be exploited, a

temporary and comparatively small party only being possible through trade nion men-this is the Socialist You see, then, that there is in fact a close resemblance between these various Socialism is practically extended trades unionism, as far as the funda mental principle is concerned. Both socialism and trade unionism are children of the same mother. In the present capitalist system of exploitation they are different manifestations of the struggle. Of course, they have their dis tinctions. In the first place, in the nature of things, as I have tried to de-scribe them, socialism is general in its scope and interests. It represents the interests of the entire working classes. Trade unionism is particular. It repre sents the temporary interests of certain trades only. You may translate them into the same term, Socialism is a politi-You may translate them cal movement. Trade unionism is an omie movement. It is really same thing. The difference between the economic movement and the political novement is one of degree, and not one of sense. You will find a certain trade fighting for eight hours a day. As soon as it is made an issue for all the workingmen of the State it is embraced in the State platform. Politically they have it. and economically. Every political achievement of any socialist party means the economic benefit of the working Another distinction between the two

is that socialism must of necessity conscious, based upon conscious class struggle; whilst trade unionism need not necessarily be class conscious. From two socialism and trade unionism, fol-lows very easily. It has always been the view of socialists all over the world official organ of the party represented by my opponent, those very people, — and if we read fight there the acts perthat their place is in the trade unions. In the trade unions, first of all, in order to assist the workingmen to organize

trades, in order to improve their condi-

transformation

pect it from a well educated, well trained,

We

pect

working class. And in order to have a well trained, well educated, working class we must, first of all, improve the condi-tion of the working man. The man who works in the shop twelve or ten hours a day, and comes home full of cares fo bis dally living, that man cannot study your social platforms. That man can hardly ever attain to scarcely anything of the doctrine of scientific The trade unions are indirectly of the greatest help to socialism. And next, the trade unions are the best training school for the independence of the work ing man as against the capitalist. lastly, the trades unions are the most fruitful field for propaganda among working class. I socialists in all Recognizing have always been the unwavering friends of organized labor, have helped and assisted them in their bardest fights and always been inseparable from them The organized workingmen in any other socialist country know very well that, in their trials and troubles, their appeals to the socialists will always meet with response. And socialists, on the other hand, always know that the test work they can do is among organized workmen Such, also, has been the policy of social sm in this country, up to 1895, when the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was organized as a challenge to all existing organized labor,—was organized as a declaration of war against them, and where an attempt was made to change radically the policy of Socialists against organized labor. My friend represents this Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance They introduced a new and radical de parture from the tactics of the socialists hitherto in vogue. It was for him to come here to night to defend the meaning of it. It was for him to come here to night to show to you in clear and honest terms why this new feature of his party leaders was necessary, why the present existing organized unions are hopeless and why the new feature of the party holds out any better hope for the ing class, and how it promotes the inrests of socialism in this country Have you heard the explanation? Have you heard his statement? Do you know why it is? Is it because one who had a beautiful face issued some kind of statement, which is an attempt to claim everything? Or is it because another one voted for an armory appropriation, and so on? All this explains to you beautifully why the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has been organized. As I don't have his arguments, all I can do is to take the arguments of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,—the arguments us ually produced by the parties repre-sented by my opponent,—and see whether ually or not they apply, - the arguments us ually produced by them in support of the Socialist Trade and Labor Aliance that existing trade unions—the trade unions, pure and simple,—are corrupt hopelessly corrupt; that they have faller leaders; that these leaders cannot possi bly be improved upon, and therefore all we can do is to eradicate trade unions, and build up a new trade union move ment on more progressive principles. Now then, I believe that most of you-

or a great many of you, at least,—belong to trade unions. Will anyone say that all organized working men are corrupt? Will anyone say that the majority of them are corrupt? If anyone says that what business does he have in a social-ist school? Whoever has such a pessimistic view of the working class as to believe that all men, either as organized working men or singly. corrupt, can never expect much from this same working class. You condemn not only a dozen, but you condemn entire humanity. Therefore we will say that some of the leaders,-or, let us say a great many of the leaders, are corrupt. Well, first of all, —admitting that a great many of the leaders in the present trade union movement are corrupt, is that a good reason why we should declare war against trade unions? there no better way of improving the trade unions than by killing them, declaring war on them?

The next question is,-what the Soimprove that state of facts? We call ourselves scientific socialists, and so do the members of the Socialist Labor Party. We are in the habit of examining phenomena, analyzing them, going leeper than mere appearances, and we have asked ourselves, what has pro-duced corrupt leaders? Why do they exist? And the answer will be,—The only reason why corrupt leaders exist in trade unions is, first of all, the temptation from outside in the present system is very strong, and the trade unions at present are not sufficiently educated t power in the trade unions very frequently fall away. Educate your tradesmen! Do that! Have your men understand the principles of their own struggle, their own class principles. Make them conscious socialists, and you will see how impossible it will be for corrupt leaders to have a footbold in the trade union And, on the contrary, as long as the bulk of the working class, organized or nnor ganized, will remain deficient in educamental development, you may organiz and reorganize them, you may change the form of organization, you may call them the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or the holy alliance,-you may call them by whatever name you please,—as long as conditions remain unchanged the results will be the same, and you will have your corrupt leaders.

The only way to do away with corrupt leaders is to do away with the causes begetting corruption. If the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will do away with those causes, they will educate the working class properly, and make the ex leaders impossible istence of corrupt leaders impossible Let us see how! Of whom is the Social ist Frade and Labor Alliance composed? It is a riddle to me. I should like to know it. Is it composed of socialist according to its name? Of what service is it to the socialist movement? What does it mean, then? Is it composed of

socialists, men already converted, orthe Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance? Does the Socialist movement gain by present mode of socety, a revoluton, from the hungry, desperate rabble. We exit? It makes no new converts. Does the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance give something that the original Socialist does not give? The other organizations say it smashes them. How, then, do they carry the propaganda of Socialism among the trades unions?

Again, if the members of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance are not Socialists, if they are just workingmen of any political creed, then they are exactly the same as the workingmen you have in the pure and simple trade unions, of the same degree and level of intelligence, and of course their leaders have the same principles and form the same principles. What guarantee does the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance offer us ciples. that the others do not? That is, as far as a priori reasoning is concerned. Say, however, that the old means of the trades unions are no more effective; strikes don't work any more; boycotts don't go, What does the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance criticise so? Have they invented a new instrument of oppression of the working class? They answer you, the ballot. Of course, that has nothing to do with-trade unions. The ballot is the weapon wielded by political parties. If not the ballot, in the strikes and bay-cotts. Why is the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance stronger than the other unions? On the contrary, if it con-sists of Socialists only, it ought to be sists of Socialists only. It bugut by weaker. Take a machinists' strike, a strike in the machinists' trade. If not callsts, what will be the result? You will have more to resist the power of capital with than if you call off only twenty per cent., or twenty five or thirty per cent.; and, all being Socialists, you will have more chance of winning the strike than if ninety per cent. are only a conglomeration of different colonies.

I can't possibly see—and I will be obliged to my opponent if he will forget the existence of Carey for just one moment, and just answer this question,—what are the new weapons of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance? From the beginning the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance compensations. bor Alliance seems not to have been in this. But it is a question of tactics. It is not a question of principle. We can measure the efficiency of certain tactics, of certain methods, best of all by reof certain methods, best of all by results. Practically, there is no other standard to measure by. If a principle is correct, if a principle is good, those tactics that will lead to its organization and results easiest, those methods will be the best. Now then, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance has existed over six years, or about six years. I would six years, or about six years. I would like to know, first of all, what has the association accomplished for the working association accomplished for the working class? Who is the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to-day? Will my opponent kindly answer? Of how many members does it consist? How many industries does it control? What part does it play in the economic field of this country? What else has it done to improve the lot of the working man in this country? lot of the working man in this country? What benefit has it conferred upon the

He has not told you a word about their own troubles. He has told you all about the troubles of the Social Democratic party, for the welfare of which he is very solicitous. But is it not a fact that the very same Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance organized by the state of the state of the troubles. Alliance organized by them has split their party, that it has practically destroyed ty? Is it not this very question a fact party? that. Social Alliance tactics, and everything else that goes with it, the party has been losing in membership steadily, until in July 1899 it was divided into two halves, and from that time on that this party has been going on expelling those who did not withdraw themselves. Is it not a fact that the Socialist Labor Party to-day practically plays no part at all in the political movement of this country? Now, then, what are the politics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in this respect? It has not benefited the working class. It has, on the other hand, injured its party. Where does it come in, in answer to both questions be-Where does it fore us-that is, in its benefit to the work.

I would like to avoid a further speech of the kind delivered by my opponent, and ask him, in regard to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, so that we may know what it means. The first is, Does the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance consist of Socialists only? And if so, what benefit is it to the Socialist movement? Second, Does it consist of differ-ent political creeds? Then, what is the difference between it and the pure and simple organization? and, incidentally, what guarantees do the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance give against the cor-ruption of leaders? Third. What is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? What is its numerical strength, and what industries does it control? Fourth, What benefit does it confer on labor? Fifth, How does it benefit the Socialistic more-ment? And there is another question I will add:-What more efficient measures than strikes and boycotts does it have? would like my opponent at this time to answer these questions BERRY.

ing class, and in the promotion of Socials

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Workingmen and

Workingwomen:-The gentleman representing the Social Democratic Party has teld you on this floor that I told you about the woes of Social Democracy, but not one word about the woes of the Socialist Labor Party. I have got a double-headed job on hand here, to the extent that I have got to talk about two different move-ments, the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, while my adversary can confine himself to the Social Democratic party and its love for the trade unions.

Now, about the Socialist Labor Party. -yes, it has had its own troubles. But the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party is this:-when the Socialist Labor Party catches a crook he is expelled: and when the Social Democratic party catches a crook he is exalted. Almost everyone in the Socialist Democratic Party to-day high in the councils of that organization is an expelled member of the Socialist Labor Party. He either embezzled our funds or betrayed the working class, as did Carey and Chass.

He speaks of the Kangaroo move-

ments of 1899, when we low one-half of our members, and when we "split," as There was no split about that at all. It was a bath. having a split we simply took a bath.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that if any of
us happened to go out into the river us happened to go out into the river here, and takes a swim, we haven't parted with anything that we want. We get rid of a lot of refuse matter, which we didn't want, anyhow. That was what happened. And Mr. Hilquit was one of the wear any still of the men we got rid of.

Again, he tells you that he wants me to answer his questions. I will; because I may ask of him the same privilege. Now, fellow workers, I will tell you about the trade unious. The Socialist Labor Party does not fight trade unions. Bear that in mind. The Socialist Labor Party fights the trade union pure and simple,—a particular kind of trace on-lon. And here is the teuth national cou-vention report of the Socialist Labor Party, and here is its declaration upon the subject of trade unionism, adopted

Attitude of the S.L.P. of the United States towards Trades Unionism Genu-

It we conceive the genuine trades unless as a militant hody, originating from the very nature of the class strugple under capitalism, instituted to resist the degradation and promote the eleva-tion, NOT ONLY OF ITS OWN MEM-BERS, BUT OF THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS, and destined, therefore, to act an important part in the war for social emancipation.

Since capitalism, with its cor age system, rests upon institutions es-atially political, genuine trades un-tionism, as alone defined, not only must fight in the shop every workday the in-dividual exploiters of labor, but must ecially, uncompromisingly, at all ta and at all hazards, fight the political parties of capitalism on election day. Its chief motto must be: "No union card will justify the political scab; he is a

2. In their infancy the trade unions moved by a spirit of class solidarity, were incidentally led to undertake the relief of the unemployed, mained and decrepit members, sick injured and pan-necised by the controller weeters. But perised by the capitalist system. But, as capitalism developed, steadily increasing enforced idleness, misery and sickness, and general demoralization, this incidental feature not only was given more and more importance as it become less and more importance as it became less and more importance as it became less and less practiced, but (together with the strike itself, that is, with the sacred weapon of economic defense) was turned by achemers or labor fakirs into a means of exploiting their fellow work-

Hence the bogus trade unionism, now known as "trades unionism pure and "trades unionism pure and from which the natural tal purpose of union, amental purpose of union sly, the conduct of the class struggl a constant view to the complete

temancipation of the wage working class, is entirely banished, and in which capitalism is accepted as a finality.

This bogus trade unjouism lies important, petrified, motionless, holding the projecturist at the mercy of the capitalist class, and its political lackers who problem and its political lackers, who promote it, bribe it, and use it as a rampart against the rising tide of Socialism. It has forbidden within its very precincts the very politics it should en-courage and the only ones it should per-mit. It has silepced or driven away avery worker honest and capable enough to show in its true light the nature of the class struggle. It has resolved itself into a close corporation that denounces as a "scab" any craftsman to whom it as a "scab" any craftsman to whom it refuses admission in order to secure for its membership a monopoly of capitalist kicks and favors. It has stapidly begged from American capital its protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe, while this same capital provides itself every year with millions of "pauper laborers" of iron and steel, costing eight cents a day to feed with machine oil and coal. It has converted itself when it had some funds into small middle class insurance concerns and charitable institutions for the doctoring of its sick, the burying of its dead, and, foremost of all, the renumerative employment of its unicials. In a word, it has repudiated the labor movement, blotted out its history and scaled its own death warrant.

2. Now, however, arises the Social-Makers Union! And that, Mr. Chairist Trade and Labor Alliance, which, man, is the organization that the Social is trans and Labor Alliance, which, is its fundamental principles, final aims and practical methods realises our conception of Trade Unionism.

Abreast of the times, watchfully answering the modern requirements of economic organizations in the changed

nomic organizations in the changed and ever-changing environment, it is already a power in the economic struggle and has won victories that the A. F. of L., or any other fakir-ridden agglomeration of planless and apiritiess elements never thought of facing. For the strength of a labor organization is not in the membership, nor in the amount in its treasury, but in the height of its aims and the depth of its solidarity; Therefore, be it

Resolved that we organize in the S. T. & L. A. the economic arm of the B. L. P. and its indepensable adjunct is its inexpressibly incessant, deadly condict between the working class and the capitalist class.

That we urgently impress upon the Bocialist comrades and all sympathisers

the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in favor of the S. T. & L. A.; that we expect from them that they will join the iscal trade or mixed alliances which may already exist in their respective localities, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established.

Let the Socialist watchword every-where be: "Down with the trade unions, pure and simple." "Away with the labor fakirs." "Onward with the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. "Onward with the Social Revolution."

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is the de-ciaration of the Socialist Labor Party as trade unions. It is explicit and an-

blame your own stupidity, and not the man who called your attention to the danger. The Socialist Labor Party puts itself in the position of that man, and points out to the working class the canger that lurks in the pure and simple ants.

And there is Gompers, who tells the working class to boycott the cash regis ter. How many cash registers do you buy per annum? Gompers has done And while the Dayton workers are on a strike this spring, Gomp goes to work and prints scab "ads." the Cash Register Company, in Dayton whose workmen are out on a strike against the Dayton Cash Register Com-

Again, we find how those pure and simple trade unions are "progagating" so-cialism. Here is an indorsement, indorsed by the council of Trades and La-bor Unions, of Detroit, Dr. Ames and Duncan, McFarlane et als

"The above- named candidates for State Legislature, having favorably anewered the questions submitted to the Board, we therefore indorse them and end to all citizens interested in good government"—good government for the working class or the capitalist class.

And that slimy crowd, that perpetrates such infamous work upon the working class, is the crowd that the Sociali Democratic Party bolsters up, patting them on the back. Those men who do that kind of work do not differ materially from Judas Iscariot,—other than that Judas Iscariot was better than they are, for after he got the thirty pieces of silver he had sense enough to go out and hang himself, and those fel-lows haven't got that amount of de-cency. And furthermore than that, they appland this nefarious conduct. Here is a document gotten out by a cer-tain organization,—the international "as sassination" of machinists, as so appropriately terms it. It is like this "Union machinists of Boston and vicinity will turn out, and you are requested to join with them and make the demon atration a success, now that the I. A. M. has taken its place at the head of the labor movement. If you intend to be with us, please notify us, so that we can figure on the number of hats, badges canes needed." This is signed by Wil-liam Dyer, chairman Machinista' Union. 987 Washington street. Who is William Dyer? He is a Kangareo Social Demo-

Now, fellow workers, that is not all.

Now, fellow workers, that is not all.

As Mr. Hilquit put it, "Success is the
test of merit." If that is so, the trade
unious stand in this position. In 1850,
at a time when the workers of this
country were producing eight billion dollars, worth in that year, they were getlars' worth in that year, they were ting at that time sixty-two and one-half per cent, of that back in the form of wages. So says the Census Bureau; so said the statisticians. In 1890, when the amount of work produced had reached sixty-five billion dollars' worth. seventeen and three-tenths per cent. is what goes to the wage worker, not half of what the wage workers were getting in 1850. We are aliding away from that.

Take the Amalgamated Steel Workers, or the International Machinists,—every strike they get into lost. The pure and simple unions have reached a point today where they know they cannot match with the capitalist. See what Tobin is doing in the trade I work at most of my time, the shoe trade! You will find Tobin. of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, formerly a Socialist, making deals with the capitalists, in which he proposes to furnish scabs for the bosses when the shoe workers go on a strike. That is what those fellows are doing. And To-bin is a Social Democrat.

Take the cigarmakers in Tampa. Looi at the deportations of cigarmakers of Tampa. You have seen accounts in the papers about the forcible deportation of the cigar makers of Tampa. They had always got big wages, and that was the signal to the American Federation of Labor to scab their jobs. What did they do? When the bosses attempt to break the organization of La Resistenbreak the organization of La Resisten-cia who do they have to assist them? What organization is it? The Cigar Makers' International Union, that sends its men from the City of New York, and helps in the nefarious work of breaking up the program of the Cuban Cigar Makers' Union! And that, Mr. Chairocratic party bolsters up as par

excellence.

Now, if it was only one man, or only six men, that the Social Democrats had in their party that were crooked, and In their party that were crooked, and the party was otherwise clean, other than those, that would be a very different thing. The rank and file of the Republican party are working men. The rank and file of the Democratic party are workingmen. The rank and file of the army of the United States of America, or of Russia, are working men. But those are not working class organizations. They are organizations of constants. izations. They are organizations of capitalism, and are run in the interests of the capitalist class. So it is with the or the capitalist class. So it is with the pure and simple trade unions with their labor fakirs. Mark Hanna, in the case of the mine workers, so aptly spoke of them as his trusted labor liquitenants. He recognized them as such. He knows them well.

In the Social Democratic party those men that I have spoken of are leaders. They are not ordinary members, marching in the ranks. Not by any means, Carey, Gordon, the man who to-day don't dare to be honest, to the working class because of this indictment which Uncle Sam holds over him for robbing the mails. mails

There is one thing that the gentleman has spoken about. He said he didn't think that it was of any concern who the men were that made up a movement. The Social Democratic party think so. (Berry reads indictment against Gordon

This bears the senl of the Supreme Court of the United States of America for the District of New Hampshire,—the State for the capitalist politicians. That State whose politician can give Tammany Hall cards and spades, and beat it hands down. By whom is this indictment signed as district attorney? By John S. H. Frink, a politician.

with the strikers, and then furnished ed some articles on the strike. I will scabs at so much per scab for the He went from there into the Populist movement, and into the Socialist Labor movement, took our money in this State, and tried to throw the Socialist Labor Party to Debs. After trying to throw it to Debs, he was thrown out of our ranks, joined the Social Democrats, laims now that he don't belong to any party. He is now on the move, booming the scab labor of John F. Tobin's ing the scab labor or Julian. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

I could go on till morning enumerating those fellows. Let me say here, if you go into a clothing store for a cont, you don't take the clerk's word. You examine the coat for yourself. Apply the same reasoning to the political party. When you find that the men that run that party are crooks, you must of necessity come to the conclusion that "something is-rotten in Denmark." The doctrine that you can fight capital with capital is a lie, and not a principle, and that is why the labor fakir flourishes. I will take the rest of the time that I have to answer those questions that I have not already answered. I havn't very much time. The questions are, Does the S. T. and L. A. consist only of Socialists, and if so, of what benefit is it to the Socialist Movement? It takes the workingmen and organizes them. Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance takes them and educates them; that is along the lines indicated in the Socialist resolution, which I have read. We teach them that, for a workingman to work every day for unionism, and then scab it on election day, that that man is the worst scab of all.

HILQUIT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:-First of all, I am exceedingly sorry that my friend at the very last moment bethinks himself that he doesn't have time to answer the questions I gave him. As it bappens, both his first and second times in this debate he has consumed in mud slinging, and nothing else. He has no time to debate his subject. I have still not heard the subject of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or the trade union policies of his party, the only subject before us,-mentioned; and I must confess that if I had been told that this would be a mud slinging contest I would give out to my friend before the debate. I know that he can do as much, if not more, in this line, than any member of our party .I came here under misrepresentation of facts, and I have a claim against you. You told me you were going to have a debate. You told me questions of principles would be told me questions of principles would be discussed, questions of tactics. Instead of that, you give me Mr. Berry, with a whole lot of literature, each and every page of which contains a dirty story of body, which is given to you as an indication as to how unclean our party is. I am sorry to have to go into these matters, but I will at least have to ansome of his remarks, even though he has not answered my questions.

He says that one of the differences be tween the Socialist Labor Party and us is, when they catch a crook they expel him. Now, gentlemen, since 1899 up to the present time they have been catching crooks in their party; since that time up to time they have been expelling mem-ters after members for being crooks. It is quite lamentable. And, mind you, the time is very ahort when only De Leon, and Vogt, and Mr. Berry, I suppose, will they having exremain in the party. pelled the other crooks.

You remember, gentlemen, the story of the juror. A jury was deliberating or a case, and they kept out a long time a case, and they kept out a long time.
They stayed out twenty-four hours, and
finally came out, and one of them was
asked, "Why didn't you agree sooner?".
He said, "O, I agreed easily, but the
trouble was that all the other eleven jurors couldn't seem to see it." All the
others were obstinate, and couldn't agree with him. All the members of the party are crooks, except those three, and they don't seem to see it. It is exactly the same thing. It wasn't a split, he says, n little thing that cost them sixty-five or seventy per cent of their vote, and that almost reduced them to nothing but a farce in the eyes of the movement! It wasn't a split; it was a bath! Might it be pertinent, Mr. Berry, to ask you, why do you have to bathe yourself so often, and when did you take a bath before?

I am sorry to make these disgressions. forced into it. But I was forced, and that much is wasted. I will return to the subject. They don't light trade unionism generally, but only trade unions pure and simple. You know traade uni pure and simple are the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, all organised labor, except the three members of the Socialist Trade and Lamemers of the Socialist Irade and Labor Alliance. They fight all the pure and simple trade unions, yet they don't fight these three. And do you know how they fight them, Mr. Chairman? That Mr. Berry doesn't tell. Mr. Berry doesn't tell anything about that. But not long ago it was, and it still remains a matter of record that they field the a matter of record, that they fight by

I will show you another little instance taking an instance of every little memory,—the steel strike. You know, all of you it was the first strike against the : powerful corporation, the most powerful And here the working class stood in war with them. The fact is, that was a class war of gigantic dimensions. What should the attitude of the Socialist party be in such a case? What is the attitude be in such a case? What is the attitude the capitalist would act. Of course they tried to belittle the gains of the steel strikers. Of course they tried to discourage the men. Of course they invite the demon to distrust to creep into their ranks. They do everything to break up the strike. But a socialist party does something different. It sends men into the field to help them in the strike as much as they can, get funds, make collections for them, and all that. It is class struggle, and it is class warfare. And only through includentally instructing them into the principles of socialism, showing them at ciples of socialism, showing them at the same time that you are their friends, their unselfish friends, can you gain such large masses of working men for so-

read you some of the headings. August 1st "Again Schaffer Strikes." August 4th "Turned Down." August 5th. "Wipe Out the Amagamated; Schaffer Determined." August 10th "Steel Work-ers Out On a General Strike." August 12th "Miners' Conference." That is the way the sympathetic strike is refer The next heading, August 21st, to Strike." August 22nd, "No Hope for Strikes." August 22th, "Fakirs Have a Pow-Wow." August 25th, "Strike Closes, With Settlement As Far Away As At the Beginning." August 20th "All is Confusion: Schaffer is in a Hole and Unfortunately Does Not Know It." Angust 30th "The Strike, The Steel Trust is Getting More Help." September 3rd, "The Cheerful News: Schaffer on Horseback," and, finally, September 13 th, "Triumph of the Steel Trust. Amalgamated Practically Lose Everything." ladies and gentlemen I am asking you, ladies and gentlemen if this is read by the strikers, or by any

organized labor, would they consider it for one moment as anything but the most earnest capitalist sheet? Do you think they would not soon become aware that they had a reason for belittling the strike, and for discouraging the strikers? They tell me it is the pure and simple union, and it had to be trampled under foot. But there was your dos en o' socialist trade and labo men to improve the condition of the stete workers? Why didn't you wait until the strike was over, and then talk reason to the working men? Why are they against the methods of the pure and simple unions? The methods of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are a differ ent thing, as he says. I have here a com munication which is interesting for sev-eral good reasons. It is one addressed to William L. Brower Secretary General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade

To the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-ance, William L. Brower, General

Secretary:—
At the last meeting of District Alliance 19 the district delegates from local Alli-ance 267 were instructed to draw up and send you the following resolution pro-testing against the action of District Alliance 40 relative to Auerbach, a printer, in their use of the label:

"WHEREAS, We, District Alliance 19, understood the S. T. & L. A. to be a voluntary organization of the working class based upon the principles of the irrepressible class struggle, and

WHEREAS, We understand its ob ject to be the overthrow of the capitalist system of government and the emancipa-tion of the working class by organizing vage-workers into a class-conscious body, and using their political and economei power to accomplish its mission

"WHEREAS, A compulsory organination can have no discipline within its ranks which is essential to achieve its object; and "WHEREAS, To an organization of the

working class based upon revolution-ary principles compromise with the cap-italist class is the dealel of its fundemental principles; and

"WHEREAS, District Alliance 49 has according to the report published in the DAILY PEOPLE of August 8th com-promised with the capitalist class inasmuch as they instructed their secretary to go before a member of that class imploring him to use his power to enforce the mandates of District Alliance 49 and and organization that depends upon the ership and collect its dues is absolutely impotent on the economic field; therefor

"RESOLVED, That District Allian 19 of Massachusetts most emphatically ondemns the said action of D. A. 49 adopting the tactics of organized scal bery by going to the boss and telling that he must either give up the label o make his employes pay dues and attend the meetings of the S. T. & L. A.; and

RESOLVED, that a copy of thes resolutions be sent to the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. and also to the DAILY PEOPLE.

H. R. MANLEY, JOHN W. BYAN, MICHAEL CROTTY, Committee on Resolutions. MICHAEL T. BERRY, Organizer, D. A. 19.

Michael T. Berry-Does he happen to be an acquaintance of yours? You is a little explanation following, showing practically that there was nothing else to be done. The con-tract had to be made with a friendly house. He was to have uniou labor, provided he employs members of the alliance e was notified, and the labor was taken away. Of course it is natural, but the are the methods of the pure and sim-ple trade unions. There cannot be any other methods. And it shows to you that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-ence hasn't found any other methods. The trouble is not with the pure and simple trade unions. The trouble is with the results. Mr. Berry was so child-ish as to think that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance could invent any new methods than the old pure and sim-ple trade unions have had. Now he says that the social revolution will not come—in the usual strong language of his party-before the pure and simple trade unions lie crawling in the dust. I lon't know where he received this in formation as to the exact time and the conditions under which the rocial revolution will come. One thing is quite sure— that, if the social revolution will have to depend on the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to make its appearance, we will

have to wait an eternity!

The pure and simple trade unions embrace over a million of organised workngmen. We have made, and are making ingmen. We have made, and are making, attempts among them to propagate the principles of socialism; and although we admit there are some organizations that so far are hostile to socialism (if there hadn't been we wouldn't have had this controversy), there are just as many of them the property of them. them that are open to reason. If you read the newspapers within the last few is, the gentleman tells you what it hands down. By whom is this indictive of fact, the socialist movement algued as district attorney? By down is laid in the dust. The who calls your attention to an outer than the fact of the same time that you are their friends, can you gain months, what will you find? The Fedtheir unselfish friends, can you gain and principles. By down is this indiction to the fact of socialist movement algued as district attorney? By down is laid in the dust. The whose politician can give Tamber that you are their friends, can you gain and principles of socialist purposes. What do our friends do? They have adopted a similar resolution; the same time that you are their friends, can you gain adopting a resolution endorsing socialism. The Missouri central body, of St. What do our friends do? They have adopting a resolution endorsing socialism. The Missouri central body, of St. What do our friends friends, can you gain and principles. What do our friends friends, can you gain and principles. What do our friends friends, can you gain and principles are their friends, can you gain and principles. What do our friends friends, can you gain and principles are their friends, can you gain and principles friends, can you gain friends, can you gain

a similar resolution, and you will find fought the battles of my class on strike, place after place adopting a similar resolution. Of course it is a slow process. Of course they wouldn't count in the trade unions, if they wanted to, especially as long as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will be there.

The doors of the trade unions are open

to us. They make use of our access the trade unions. We can go there freely, and preach Socialism freely. We can meet organized workingmen face to face. We can answer all theer questions, forti fying them with strong arguments. We can answer all their questions, one. When they ask us, isn't that but cialist Trade and Labor Alliance—that scab organization—created by Socialists? Then we blush. Then we have no answer. Outside that we have no trouble with the so called pure and simple constantly. In the American Federation the vote in favor of Socialism has been increasing, and it will be increasing in this, as well as in any other organ-Now, I will not-although I have

about Carey and Debs, and the other members of our party mentioned by my opponent-I will not waste my time on it now. I may have a chance later; but if not. I will stick to the subject. I want now, while my opponent has his last chance, to tell him that we will assume everything for granted that he has here in his valise,-the records of five or six fakirs. We will concede beforehand that they are fakirs. Let him not waste his breath with them. He has the records of some more trade unions that are corrupt. We will concede that fact. Let him be so kind as to come out and say, at least, who are and what is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? I have come all the distance from New eager to hear something about that Socialist Trade and Labor Aliance. can't get a word out of him about it, except that this one is a fakir, and this one is a scoundrel, and so forth. But about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, what its strength is, its location, its members, its existence,-not a word. Will he be so kind, at least, as to answer that? For if he doesn't, we will have to conclude that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance consists of half a dozen members, moguls, or that it exists in the fertile imagination of my friend, and nowhere else.

Ma. Chairman and Fellow Workers: Yes, I have got a few more fakirs. And the remarks of my opponent on this platform put me in mind of a scene that I used to witness when I was a born and grew up amidst the hills of the Granite State, and many a time have I fished in the brooks among her white hills. And many a time when was fishing in those brooks I got of bait, and when I was out of bait would tip over a rock and get some of that insect life underneath it, to catch the little speckled trout with, and I remember how it would crawl all over itself in trying to get away from the sunshine. That is what Hilquit has been doing. He tells you about the three moguls, and then he goes to work and reads a statement of District Alliance 19, of which I am the organizer and which I signed. Yes; we did do it! If it was a pure and simple union it would have been overlooked, and it would have been put under cover. The rank and file would not have been told of it. But he calls attention to it there. In the inning he had but three moguls in the Alliance, but he was charitable end later on to admit there were six instead of three.
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alli-

ance is what he wants to know so much about. I answered that in other words, but to settle his anxiety on that score l will answer it by saying I was about to answer it when the chairman called "time" on the other round. Does it consist of men of different political creeds? Yes. Is there a difference between it and the pure and simple organization? Yes, there is a difference, and the difference is this: that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance does not tell the working class,-as does the pure and simple trade union,—it does not tell the working class to go out and fight capital with capital. Like the steel workers,-all the "capital" of the working class would be less than the amount of capi-tal organized in the steel trust,—to say nothing of the other capitalist trusts of this country. It teaches the working class how to fight intelligently. It teaches them that the stre. Ith of organ-ization is in intelligence, and what is to be desired is the intelligence of its members and the solidarity of its class.

He makes a great hullabaloo about his party collecting funds. How about the money that was being subscribed for the sufferers of the Bull Pen in Idaho? They needed money so badly, after the famous Kangaroo "revolution,"—the needed it as badly as they ever needed anything, and the Kangs didn't turn it over until the Socialist Labor Party made such a noise about it that the Kangaroo Social Democratic Party coughed up the funds.

Now, again, they tell you about the

Socialist Labor Party scabbing it. They said that same thing in the strike in the Sprague electric works. Here is the latest Kangaroo lie nalled! (Berry exhibits documentary evidence). Here are the men who worked there, men who came out to swear to the truth of the assertion of the Socialist Trade and Labora Mance, and to swear to the and Laboramance, and to swear to the falsity of the other, the Kangaroo lie. Now, let me tell you, I am not like the chicken! I wasn't born yesterday. And I have helped to build up two of the pure and simple unions of my craft. I am sorry to say that I helped to build the present Tobin organization,—and if God will par-don me that crime against the working class, I fear nothing beyond the grave.

I didn't go into that organization,-I didn't spend my life from 1881 until to-day in the trade union movement, in the pure and simple trade union movement, or in the Alliance movement, or in the Socialist Labor Party movement, because I was a lawyer. I was a workwhile Mr. Hilquit was making profits by making contracts. That is the differ-cace between us. And our parties. That is the difference between the two. I have

and he has brought that class on strike that he might five on it, that he might profit by it. He knows very well that is so, and he don't want me to tell any thing about it. He stands in the pos tion of the fellow that was accused of stealing hogs. His neighbor said, "Jones, you have been accused of stealing your neighbor's hogs. Why don't you do that question with them, and show them that somebody else might have done it?" And Jones said to him. "I will debate the horse question, or the cow question, or the sheep question; but that hog ques-tion I will have nothing to say about!" It is the same right here.

I have got some questions I would like

to ask Mr. Hilquit. I am going to ask him some questions that I have framed out of an article which appeared in a Jew-ish paper, the "Abend-Blatt." At the time when that article appeared Mr. Felgenbaum and Mr. Krantz (both of them to-day. I believe, are close personal friends of Mr. Hilquith, both of them that 'time were friends of Mr. Hilquit). It isn't what I have said,—and I have not brought out a thing here to-night where I took the proof from the Socialist Labor Party. I have taken up documents of the Social Democratic Party; I' have taken the official ballot of Massachusetts; taken the official ballot town of Groveland: I have quoted facts that can be ascertained, and give you my authority for the state-

ing contracts for this organization, and will raise those questions. Do you remember if early in 1895 charges were preferred against some of the officials of this union?

was a member or was concerned in draw-

Now, Mr. Hilquit at this time

Dou remember if early in 1895 charges were preferred against some of the offiof this union?

Is it not true that a committee of five, sed of M. Yanetkin (now a Kangaroo), S. Crystal (also a Kangaroo), A Shapiro (Kangaroo), Sam Frank, and N. Wolfman were elected to take testimouy in that case?

Was the walking delegate of this union named Gluck?

Did not the officers and leaders of this union testify at that time that they had constantly received bribes from you, because they gave you the job of drawing up the contracts between the union and the employers?

Is it not rive that because of the "graft" which you had on this union secured by bribery, you on one occasion presented the walking delegate. Gluck with a valuable pin as a Christmas gift?
And is it not true that Gluck used to give orders to each of his "Lieutenants on which they received from you small sums of money? Is it not true that, a complete report

of this investigation, signed by the com-mittee, appeared in the "Abend-Blatt," at the time, in which both you and Gluck, were held up as rascals and fakirs? Was not that report true? And if true, are you not a fakir and s rascal? Is it not true that at that time

Krants and Feigenbaum were the edi-tors of the Abend-Blatt," and that they then, and are now, your close per sonal friends? Is it not true that in the election of 1894, while you were a member of the Socialist Labor Party, you voted for the

capitalist reform candidate Goff? Mr. Hilquit, is it not true that for years your efforts have been directed in swindling operations perpetrated by you upon the working class, and in the majority of instances upon your own

Those are the questions that I ask you o answer.

HILQUIT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen To answer the last question-it is not true. I will say now that it is an abso lute, unqualified lie. The answer to been making wages while I was drawing contracts—I will say to Mr. Berry that I was a member of the Socialist Labor Party before Mr. Berry, and knew the term fakir. I will say that I had been ctive in the movement before Mr. Berry had any idea of the papers from which he could cull his slang, and his teach ings in the famous billingsgate.

Again, if Mr. Berry thinks that his comparison about the worms running away from the sunshine is a good one,while I object somewhat to my playing the part of the worm, as to Mr. Berry's being the sunshine!

that under any circumstances.

I will ask you, gentlemen,—especially those who were clapping,—I will ask you to candidly answer, outside of every thing else, did he make a single argu ment? Did he speak on the subject? Did he mention the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? Do you know what his party is? Do you know what he means by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? Do you know what its policy is? Do you know what his party is? No! Do you say No? You are mistaken! You do know it! His party consists of about five hundred braggarts, every on of them like Mr. Berry. That is all! Absolutely nothing else!

If a man has the audacity to come be

fore the public, and appear on a ques-tion which has been expressly treated by his opponent,—if he wants to become personal, and digs into the lowest grounds for something to talk about,—

grounds for something to talk about,—he is not worthy to share a platform with a Socialist speaker.

I had never met him before. I am sorry to have met him now. I did not know the gentleman, or you may be sure I would have declined to meet him here. To return to our subject,-what is the

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? What has it done for the labor movement? What interest has it? What benefit has it conferred upon the So cialist movement? He has not told you. He has not told you what benefit it conferred on the labor movement. The labor movement, since the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance have joined their influence to that party, has become a political insignificance, a farce! The So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance was an error, a mistake, in its conception, is destructive in its workings, and is a complete failure in its results. And the Socialist Labor Party, owing to the tactics of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, has been sinking rapidly from year to year, until last year it nolled about one-third of its vote.

When another year passes, when two more years pass there will be no remnant of the Socialist Labor Party. And when the powers of the Socialist movement will be called upon to sit as coroner upon the dead body, you may be sure that in his certificate of death he will state as the cause of decease of that Socialist Labor Party the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance It has killed it already! It has killed itself! And it is lucky for the working class, and lucky for Socialism in this country that it has accomplished both. The only great service that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has ren dered to the working class was that it destroyed the Socialist Labor Party, and destroyed the itself incidentally.

The defate then closed. Although he's in a Social Democratic stronghold, the vote stood 55 for the S. L. P., and S1 for the S. D. P. There were over 300 persons present.

Trades '& Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 13 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P.,

meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hail, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 307 Restant 307 Bartges st. THE NEW JERSEY STATE JOM-

MITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Taursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Spring-field ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J. WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY."

No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Laursday, 3

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P.,

meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street. S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets Thursday at above hall, second

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or mouth at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand, Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at S p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 2051, South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., 8. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, West-ville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Jeseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 J'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor, HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOM-

ERVILLE, S. L. P., 487 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric Co., S.

L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts. PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A.

345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S. p. m., at headquarter, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome. SECTION CHICAGO, III., S. L. P.

holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

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ntered as second class matter at the York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.



The social revolution is bound to come. In elli come either in the full panoply of law, and prounded with all the blessings of peace, writed the peoples have the wisdom to take il by the hand and introduce it betimes,—or it may break in upon us unexpectedly amidst all itsiens of violence, with wild dishevsted locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come ust, in one way or the other, When I wishdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its approach-

THE B. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

This week the sixth annual convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance meets in Providence, R. I. The birth and life of this body is one of the est significant features of the Labor emeut in America.

A superstition, and all the more difficult to eradicate because it was a superstition of old standing, was that an organisation; the rank and file of which sisted of workingmen, was and had to be: and as such was to be venerated. as a workingman's organization: So p was this superstition rooted that glazing facts passed unnoticed. Tammany Hall, for instance, bad, for every 1 capitalist vote 200 workingmen sup porters. It never occurred to anyone to declare Tammany Hall a workingman's The reason was plain. Workingmen in Tammany Hall were, like workingmen everywhere else, in ries and mines and shops, a majority, true enough, but not a dominant majority. They were there a dominated majority, to be exploited politically just as they were exploited economically by the identical capitalist. This notwithstanding, the strict parallel between en a many Hall and the bulk of the Pure and Simple Trades Unions passed unnoticed. The fact that in the Pure and pole Trades Unions the working class a majority, was accepted as proof that they were a dominant majority. That, in point of fact, they were a ited majority, escaped notice, the fact being concealed by the circumstance that the officers of the Pure and Simple Trades Unions, through whom, as lieutenants of the capitalist class, the rank and file was dominated, were or had been ckingmen. The superstition was akin to that other that, because the er classes have better opportunities to develop intellectually, therefore every tellectual being. This is obviously false; and false likewise is the conclusion that he emancipation of the workers must be their own feat, therefore every ion of workers is a class-conorganisation of workers is a class-con-scious body established and run in the erest of the working class.

This unboly superstition made havoc in the cause of labor. The Pure and ple Fakir-led Trades Union, dended veneration on the score of its labor label; the popular superstition on that score long steaded the fakirs,

Finally, an end came. The buildir up of the S. T. and A. L. marks the turning point. The superstition was made bold front against. The bull was taken by the horns, and the declaration / was issued that the "Pure Simple," "Harmony between Capital and Labor," "Identity of interests between employer and employee." in short, the fakir-led style of unioniem is not a labor organization, but a wheel in the mechanism of capitalist society, a buffer for the capitalist class, an outpost of capitalism, and as such had to be overthrown.

Upon that rock the S. T. and A. raised its standard and holds to this day, proud of its ac-

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUA.

The Society for the Prevention of elty to Animals does not enjoy a very good reputation. The instances are s of its agents using their mishindness for purposes of black-or tragically capitulate. It is that Or-Merortheless, to give the Devil saulted Scabberr that treacherously

his due, the Society has just contributed a good deal more than a mite to the obtaining of a correct picture of the capitalist class,

The occasion was the recent great Horse Show in this city. Agents of the Society found that, in numerous instances, the horses, that drew the magnificent equippages to the Show, had burrs placed in their bits-small spikes that pricked them and caused their manifestations of pain to appear as manifestations of spiritedness. The officers of the Society also found many of the horses harnessed with check-reins, two high-a common form of cruelty resorted to in order to make the horse hold his head high and look well in harness. It is not these findings that constitute the Society's mite in question. The findings are only the ground-work of the mite. Speaking on the subject, Superintendent Hennison said:

"I feel sure that the majority of the owners of the horses did not know that the burr was being used. On a certain occasion, when I called the attention of the owner to the unnatural position of his horse's head, due to its being reigned too high, he exclaimed, 'Why I had never noticed that!' That is an example of some of these so-called horsemen-OF WHAT THEY KNOW OF THE HORSES THEY HAVE LRIVEN FOR MONTHS AND YEARS."

Games are the reflex of occupations those who initulge the former repeat there the habits acquired in the latter. The capitalist plumes himself upon being a "Captain of Industry"; how little he knowa about the industries he "captains" is reflected by how little he knows about the horses he "runs." In his occupation as in his play, he is a fly on the wheel; and both at play and at "work," the charge of superintending is passed over by him to the cruelest of slavedrivers, who, in order to win his favor. menial-like, nitilessly drive both his implements of pleasure his horses in this instance-and his implements of toilthe Working Class.

All of which Socialism had established before, and toward which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani mals now brings, unexpectedly, corroborative evidence.

A FARCE OR A TRAGEDY!

There isi looming up above the Pittsburg, Pa., horizon a new Labor farce, or a new Labor tragedy. The switchmen asked for an increase of five cents an hour for day and night work. The demand was refused. Thereupon a strike was declared by the Switchmen's Union of North America. Forthwith, one of the stations, the B. & O. appeared in the capitalist panuply of 100 Piakerton Jetectives; the union station and approaches were placed under the protection of squads of police, armed with revolvers and pillies; and a large consigument of non-union switchmen began to roll converging upon the sent of the trouble.

Is a farce at hand? Is a tragedy at hand?

The wages received by the men were 19 cents an hour for day work, and 20 for night work. The raise demanded, 5 cents for day work, 4 for night work, certainly is a trifle. It is but a trifle in itself; it is a trifle on a trifling wage; it is, above all a trifle, considering the risk to life and limb of the switchmen. But that is not all. Besides being for a trifle, the demand amounts to a trifling with the cause of the working class.

The beginning of this strike reads like a name from ancient history, without the slightest indication of any lesson having been learned from past, recent and simthar occurrences.

Again the country is treated to the pectacle of workingmen atriking with their bare fists against the politiciaus' clubs, the Pinkerton's pistols and the potential bayonets of the militia, that these identical workingmen have placed into the hands of these identical policemen, Pinkertons, militiamen; again workingmen are seen striking against the inevitable results of the very capitalist system which they persist in upholding on election day; again workingmen are seen too timid, because fakir-led, to dare demand and amert in manly, deliberate and firm fashion their full rights as workingmen, yet venturesome enough in the prayer for a crumb. Is the issue likely to be, can it be aught other than the stale one of a fizzle, like the recent Steel Strike, or a tragedy like the switchmen's strike of Buffalo, or the present miners'

strike in Kentucky? .The monotony of these farces and tragedies commences to pall; it cries to heavens for redress; but, like all redress, it can come only to those who help them selves. The rank and file of the switch men, like the rank and file in all other trades, must look nearer home. Their real enemy is not the Company whom they fight against. That Company would not be there to fight, to-day, but for the labor fakir, the officers of the Union, the labor lieuterant of the companies, in short, the "Organized Scabbery." This scabbery crew must be fired out heels over head. It is they who treasonably lead the rank and file to regularly choose for its field of battle a field swept by the guns of the companies, and where labor must invariably either silkly surrender

leads the rank and file away from the field of battle-the hustings-where the workers' guns-the class-conscious ballot of the Socialist Labor Party-would dominate the situation, and make an end of the power of all "Companies" to live upon the vitals of the workers.

The country wonders whether the Pittsburg switchmen's strike is to be enother farce or another tragedy; it also asks itself the question: Is it not sbout time the rank and file began to clean house and fired the traitors in its camp?

MOPPING THE OCEAN.

The real interesting scene that the approaching national convention of the A. F. of L. will present is one, the subfect of which is taken least notice of by the public press. Questions of whether Gompers will be re-elected or not; whether he will come out on top in his quarrel with Schaffer or not; whether the 'political plank" will create more ruption or not;-these and such like issues are being considerably debated in advance. They are all of no significance whatever. The significant issue is wholly different.

One trade after another, affiliated with the A. F. of L., is getting into one another's hair. The machinists and the omps have a fight on hand; the longshoremen have a fight with kindred trades; the miners have a fight with others engaged at the mines; etc., etc., and the brewers lead with a big fight of the same nature. What is it all about As capitalism develops, the lines that separate trade from trade wane, Cigar makers can become trolleymen, trolleymen can become shoemakers, shoemakers can become typesetters, typesetters can become machinists, machinists can be come miners, miners can become "helppers," helpers can become coopers, coopers can become brewers, etc., etc., with infinitely less difficulty than formerly when the machine was less powerful, and consequently, skill was more requisite. As a result of this development, the individual trades organizations find it increasingly hard to control their own trades. If an idle cigarmaker can endanger a trolleyman's union, how much easier it is not for men of kindred trades to endanger one another's trades! Do the Pure and Simple leaders of the A. F. of L. understand this development? If they did they would realize that to attempt to control the trades by the old style of methods is like to attempt to mop back the ocean when the natural dams that held it back have been in reparably swept away. These leaders would understand that that ocean has to be handled upon a new plan. They would have to plant themselves squarely upon the Socialist Labor Party position and, unable any longer to stem the Ocean, ride it, control it by navigating it. Is that

their policy. No! The real feature of the next national convention will be the fights of these warring trades to control one another, the manoeuvres they will adopt in securing their point, the virulence that will manifest itself, and-the stupidity of the arguments, as all arguments must be the engulfing Ocean.

WHO BUT HE. OR THEY?

Another awful catastrophe is placed on the long list of railroad catastrophes of the land. Two trains ran into each other near Seneca, Mich., with a heavy loss of life.

Who is to blame? The Railroad Company? No. indeed! Abreast of the news of the disaster, the information comes that the blame lies with the gineer or other employes.

Of course, who but he or they? Does the Company superintend anything except conspiracies against the minor stockholders? Does it run anything except the State and local legislative offices to aid it in its work of brigandage? Does it work at anything else except directing the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Committee so as to suppress information on the wholesale slaughter of the railroad employes? Does it exert itself in any way directly connected with the operation of its lines? Why, bless your heart, No! The point has been judicially established long ago; now nearly nine years ago, when Judge Van Brunt of the Supreme Court of this State quashed an indictment against Chauncey M. Depew and the rest of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, charging them with responsibility for the death of half a dozen people in their tunnel. The learned Judge stated there and then that there was no evidence of these Directors having been sware of the cause of the accident, and, taking a whole page from Socialist doctrine, he declared that it was not the Directors who run the road but the employes. These being the ones who run the road, the ones who operate it, is it not obviously wrong to saddle responsibility upon the Directors? Is it

Scheen tragedy.

It is true that certain conclusious follow from their acquittal of all blame. There are those who, reasoning backward, may conclude that, seeing they are not to blame, they do not work; and sceing they do not work, neither should they draw revenue from such roads. But such conclusions will occur only to the pestiferous Socialist, to the un-American Socialist, to the un-patriotic Socialist, to the un-christian Socialist-in short, to the no-good Socialist. All other good people, truly patriotic, truly christfan and truly American will fail to see any connection between work and

enjoying the fruits of work. Peace to the bones of the victims!

There is a strong protest in Erie, Pennsylvania, because John Kane, a foreman, who shot and killed William Harrison, a striker, has been acquitted. The contention was that Kane acted in self-defence. This is denied by practically everyone who knows anything of Even the murderer admitted what would be looked upon, under ordinary circumstances, as murder in the second degree. But he was backed and defended by the capitalist class, are capitalist institutions, and not take this particular court long to see what it should do. Then it did it. The workingmen of Eric, if they want redress, can only get it by putting th Socialist Labor Party in power.

The machinists are thankful because they lost their strike this year. steel workers are thankful because they lost their strike. The mill, hands in Massachusetts are thankful because their wages have been cut down. The miners of West Virginia and Kentucky are thankful because of the drubbing that has been administered to them. The cigarmakers of New York are thankful pecause they lost their strike. The Wa-erfront Association of San Francisco are thankful because they have been beaten and clubbed. The working class of Philadelphia, Paterson, Detroit, Tel uride are thankful for the fires and explosions that cut short the dives of hun dreds of their members. The street car workers of Albany are thankful for the militia that, thou, etc., hast so kin condescended to give to thy servants. And we all are thankful for the many injunctions, reductions in wages, cases of starvation, etc., which, in thy great design, the capitalist class has inflicted upon us. Amen.

An Indiana woman has sent Presi dent Roosevelt a lemon weighing three pounds. Now if a Southern person send him some stigar, and a Kentucky person send him the soul of rye, and a neighbor in Washington send him some not water, the President would soon be in shape to write another record break ing message to Congress.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey at the request of the United States Ex mpany, has issued an order, that during the trip across the river the driv-ers are not to seek the warmth of the cabins. The railroad las applied the order to all vehicle drivers. The excus made is that the passengers are dis turbed by the loud and profane guage of the drivers. The drivers are as a rule a quiet lot, who usually seek the "seclusion" of the cabin to look over their receipts. The fact of the matter is that the companies want the men to sit out in the cold and watch the goods in the wagons. Hence the order.

The defeat of Mr. McGovern, when h was in the height of his ability, is an other of those lessons sometimes furnish how we are assigned by nature to certain stations lin life. Many papers the "World" in particular, have pointed to Mr. McGovern as an ideal young man who was in the plentitude of his power. But at one fell swoop and a well-delivered body blow. Mr. McGovern lost all he had gained. Now that it has been demon strated that there are better, the only thing he can do is to join that vast arm of orators who have ability to tell all about fighting, but who could not beat a carpet, although they still have ability to beat a board bill.

A theory has been advanced that th Maine huntsmen have been purpo negligent in the matter of looking out for prowling sportamen from other states, the claim being that the local nimrods are desirous of scaring all others cut.

Mrs Eddy the leader of the Christian Scientists has given her sanction to the vaccination of her dupes. "Rather than quarrel over being vaccinated," says the High Pristess, "I recommend that, if the law demand an individual to submit to this process, he obey the law, and then appeal to the Gospel to save him from any bad results."

Mrs. Eddy has found that it "pays" to keep on the right side of the law.

Still the labor fakirs beg for jobs. They get on their knees to supplicate for the political crumbs that fall from a rich party's table. Before the election they were divided in their support of Lov and Shepard. Now they are united in their appreciation of Low and what he can do for them. This is what is known in Organized Scabbery as the "solidarity of labor.'

American locomotives are now being exported to France. We can feed the world, supply it with machinery, and give the panper labor of Europe a series of industrial black eyes. For all that the enemployed is still a "problem." It would not be if the American workingnen were to take the solution of i themselves, and throw out the incompet ent capitalist class.

Political and Economic.

not downright wicked to charge the Di-The Brooklyn "Standard Union" is learning from experience. In the fall of the year it yielded to Kangsroo inspirations and its own interests, and came out with a lying article against the Socialist Labor Party and the DAILY PEOPLE, retailing a series of variancements. The Brooklyn "Standard Union" rectors with a knowledge they are as guiltless of as the unborn babe? Of course! And this being thus the Directors of the Wabash Railroad should not now be held responsible for the retailing a series of yarns connecting

them with Czolgosz. For this action it was brought up with a sharp turn by the S.L.P. with a suit for libel. With this experience back of it, the "Standard Jnion" has become more cautious. It now echoes the following delirium tremens romance, in the following slippery eel style:

"The annual convention of the

cialist Trade & Labor Alliance will be held in Providence, R. I., commencing

Monday, December 2. One of the sub-

jects expected to become a latter of strong and warm debate will be what

form the constitution of the Alliance shall take, whether it shall be complete

the constitution of the Knights of La-

of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

resulting from some of its very active members being expelled by the Socialist

Labor Party because they were strong

opponents of men who have kept them

selves prominent for years in its policy and control. It is said the men ex-pelled from the Socialist Labor Party

raise ructions on account of their ex-

cialist Labor Party who claim that for lively fighting and indiscriminate sus-

pension and expulsion the Socialist La-

or Party is unrivaled in the United

It goes without saying that, with one single exception, the above is pure ro-mance. The only exception is the pas-sage that the S. L. P. is a fighting

body unrivalled in the United States. Of that the "Standard Union" has per-

sonal experience, and need not take sec

The Jersey City "Journal" is delighted

and surprised to find that the Socialis

Labor Party is soon doomed to extine

in Jersey, and because it ran a minister

for governor last campaign. The con-clusions and the observations of the

"Journal" arouse our curiosity. Thece

was a slight loss as far as votes are

concerned, but the minister puzzles, From 1900 to 1901 there was a loss to

the S. L. P. of 156 votes. Then there

have a minister es its candidate, and

during the same time it lost 1120 votes

The "Journal" therefore takes the name of the Socialist Labor Party and tries to

hitch the candidate and the loss of the Social Democracy, alias Socialist Party

to it. The game is too old and stale to

The "Sun" refers to the Harvard stu-

dents who created a riot in Boston, who robbed and insulted men and women, and

who destroyed thousands of dollars worth

refers to men who go out on strike as

of property as being in "high spirits."

"thugs" and "assassins." The reason for this is that the "Sun" is strictly

class conscious. It knows its side every

ently defends its side. Were the mem

bers of the working class half as con-

sistent the present anarchy in society

The "Appeal to Reason" had two great

ideals, New Zealand and the post office. Both were examples of "Socialism." The former turus out to be an advanced capi-

talist country where the worker is skinned as closely as elsewhere. The lat-

ter has threatened to take the second

class mail permit away from the "Ap-

ish around to get some other thing to

The "Cleveland Citizen," a Kangaroo

paper, is much worked up over the high-handed methods of Third-Assistant Post-

master Madden, who has been cutting right and left into the second class mail

permits of many papers. But the "Citizen," as usual, punches its own face.

is a graduate of that pure and simple

trade union that has no rival, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The "Citizen" stands for and gives sup-

port to such "unions,"-notedly the Typo-graphical Union, which practises the

check-off system,-and it sputters like a

barroom loafer when the crimes of the

pure and simple unions are exposed. The "Citizen" instances as a meritorious

publication that was suppressed, "The Farmers' Advocate," a Populist paper.

is held up as being one of the best things printed. This defense of its prin-

ciples places the "Citizen" on par with it.
What becomes of the "uncompromising.

socialistic principles' of which the "Citi-

zen" is prone to boast so loudly, in the

The "Nebraska Independent." Popu-

list, admits that the only hope for Popu

lism is in the Democratic party. As

The question now arises, in what party

rests the hope of the Democratic party?

The quick ending of the recent rail-

road strikes show that the roads have

pretty fair protection in all directions. They knew enough to get under the pro-

and when there no strike can be won by the workers. The lesson to working-

men is obvious. Get into control of the government, and protect yourselves.

CHANGED NAME TO GET WORK.

Too Many "Sens" Bothered Mer-

chants, So Olsen Became Gran-

beck.

has taken a new name in order to hold a

new position. Olsen lives at No. 145 Summit street, Brooklyn, and sought

employment recently in a mercantile house. His appearance suited the mer

chants, and everything went well until "Another 'sen,'" was the answer. "We have too many 'sens' in the office—Jan-

"I'll get another name," returned the applicant quickly. "My mother's maiden

name was Granbeck. Put me down as

He was employed under that name

and Judge Hurd, of the County Court, Brooklyn, has signed an order giving him

Reynard Nels Olsen, twenty years

tection of the United States author

the Populist party is very much

This is called a "power for reform,

It says that Madden is a "fakir,"

peal." That paper will be forced to skirm

keep its dupes hustling.

could not endure six months.

As a capitalist paper is consist

which did

was the Social Democracy.

succeed. It should try again.

tion, first because it has lost some

where it is also reported they

States."

ond-hand opinion.

pulsion. There are members of the

There is a big split in the ranks

delegates to the convention

autonomy of centralized autocracy

PAYING A DIRT-CHEAP PRICE.

If, in the matter of Chinese exclusion. coming events are foretold by the shadows they cast before them, a more stringent anti-Chinese enactment will soon be the dead letter that the present statutory provisions excluding the are. With very few exceptions in the Senate and the House, from the President down the sentiment is echoed in chorus that the Chinese exclusion law, about to expire, shall be re - enacted with and additions as thall "render the law more difficult of evasion" than at present. What makes the prospect of such a prospective dead-letter all the surer is the reason given therefor, to wit, 'universal demand of 'Organized La-

Why should not the capitalist political officials yield to this demand? yielding amounts to paying a dirt cheap price in exchange for being kept in possession of the political guns of Capit Looked at closer, the price is worse than dirt cheap; it is an exchange of a satchelful of "green goods" or saw-dust for a pocket-bookful of greenbacks. Racial antipathies and the like, American superiority," and the like, are

all but surface objections raised by th Working Class against the Chinaman. The real objection is that the Chinaman ccustomed to a lower standard of liv ing, underbids the American in the La lor Market. In order to live, the latter forced to compete with the Mongolian must submit to lower earnings. another way of saying that the American wage-slave is compelled to yield to American wage-slave-holder, the capitalist, a larger share than he is now orced to yield of the product of his own labor. And, in turn, this is another way of saying that the American capitalist has every interest on earth to allow the Mongolian in. It explains why the present anti-Chinese law is a dead-letter The class, whose interests are assailed by the auti-Chinese law, being the very class that has all along been with its enforcement, saw to it that the law was circumvented.

These are conclusions that cannot be run away from, and they stand upon facts that cannot be successfully gainsaid. Now, then, planting oneself upon this solid ground, what flows inevitably therefrom? 1. Anti-Chinese laws are not simply

laws against the Chinese. The term "Auti-Chinese Laws" is a generic term: it covers a multitude of other things; it mbraces all Legislative, Judicial and Executive action that makes in favor of the Working Class, and, accordingly, that makes against the Capitalist Class It covers factory legislation, protecting the life and limb of the workers; it covers minimum wage scales; it covers au-tomatic coupler projects: it covers the conduct of troops, Federal anad militia, in cases of strikes; it covers the freedom of labor organization and of executing the resolutions it passes in its own interest: it covers screen-laws, anti-truck etc., etc., among miners; and o down the interminable list:

2. The Capitalist Class is bound to he against all such laws;

3. If, compelled by any exigency-and it can be so compelled only by transitory exigencies—to yield any of these points and to carry out the provisions thus wrenched from its hands, it will unques tionably recoup itself by greater negli-gence in the enforcement of all the others, and by greater severity in its grinding of the workers:

4. In order thus to be reconped, the Capitalist Class must be placed in posssion of the Public Powers; unless placed, it never could recoup itself: it would even be assailed from all other sides, and go down;

5. It is a life and death question with the Capitalist Class to be placed in possession of the Public Powers; and 6. It is a dirt cheap price, aye, it is the handing over of a satchelful of "gre goods" or saw-dust—a law to exclude the Chinese—, in payment or in exchange for the pocketful of labor votes that place the Public Powers in the keeping of the Capitalist Class.

There can be no question of a genuine "Anti-Chinese Legislation" so long as the Working Class can be green-goodsed or sawdust-gamed.

BRITISH WORKMEN BLAMED.

English Commercial Agent Says They Are Responsible for · Trade Reverses.

London, Nov. 28,-Sixteen reporters and six British business men gathered this afternoon, in response to the Lon-don Chamber of Commerce's general instyle of the donkey with the lion's skin? vitation, to hear Scymour Bell, commer-cial agent of Great Britain in the United States, expound his views on American trade competition. He said that what the Democratic party, its hope is realized. America wanted from abroad was daily getting smaller, but that Great Britain was being cut out of even this small por-tion of the market by France and Ger-

Mr. Bell attributed this to Great Britain's backwardness in using labor-say ing and automatic machinery. He de-clared the working classes of Great Britain must be educated up to them and be convinced that their use is essential before Great Britain could compete with America.

Mr. Bell also said there was no doubt

that the reciprocity movement in the United States would result in the removal or reduction of many of the duties now enforced. But it would be in the case of articles in which the United States was quite safe from foreign competition. He said there was a growing need for

tea and Scotch whiskey in the United States. The statement disclosed the fact that the India and Ceylon tea merchants had entered into a pooling arrangement to promote the sale of their brauds in the United States. sen, Neilsen, Patersen, Bjornsen and half a dozen other 'sens.' They get us all mixed up."

All members and sympathizers of the S.L.P. and S. T. & L. A., as well as all readers of the Party organs, are hereby informed that the Fair of D. A. 15. T. & L. A., will commerce Wednesday, December 18th, and close December 25th, 1901, and that all donations will be thankfully received and should be Brooklyn, has signed an order giving him sent as early as possible to the Secrethe legal right to sign himself Reynard tary, Wm. J. Eberle, No. 111 Market Nels Olsen Granbeck.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN-I see the Socialist vote in the United States was something like 40,000 this year. Is that all?

UNCLE SAM-That is all! B. J.-Now, that does surprise me.

S .- You think it too big or too small? B. J.—Too big? No. Too small!
U. S.—What surprises me is that,
taking everything into consideration,

it should so soon be as large as that.

B. J.—It strikes me just the other way. Taking everything into consideration, I should think it ought to be much larger by this time.

U. S .- I'd like to hear one of the considerations that makes you think so. B. J.-I'll give you one, and that the principal one. Almost everywhere I go and talk about Socialism I meet eople who say they are also Socialists. Now, then, judging by that, if one-half of them voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket the vote ought to be 400,000 at

U. S .- There is where you err. B. J.—I do? U. S.—Yes. What you consider a

source of strength is just now a source of weakness.

B. J.-Weakness?

know ARE Socialists.

U. S.—Yes; weakness. When men who are not Socialists say they are, even if they mean to tell the truth, they retard the growth of the Socialist B. J.—But all those I have met I

U. S.—How do you know?
B. J.—They all want the Co-operative Commonwealth.

U. S.—It that enough for one to look upon them as Socialists?

B. J.-What more do you want?

U. S .- A good deal more.

B. J.—You are unreasonable! U. S.—You see here. To-day in sight of the widespread suffering that exists; in sight of the experience of those who still have some little property left that is bound to be swallowed up by the big sharks: in sight of the object-lessons in co-operation that concentrated capital is holding up before the people's eyes; in sight of all this, to meet a man who does not admit that the Socialist Co-

operative Commonwealth is a haven of refuge, is inevitable and is desirable is to meet either an idiot or a ras cal; or a capitalist, which is a combin-ation of both idiot and rascal. Every intelligent man man must favor the ocialist Co-operative Commonwealth and every decent man is ready to say

B. J.-Very well; that only goes to make my point all the stronger. U. S.—Not a bit of it. You overlook an important fact. When a great so-

cial change is to come about, the first thing is to have the necessity of its coming about made generally under stood. B. J .- That's all right.

U. S.—The first thing is to get the masses to realize that it is the right thing. B. J.-Yes and we have reached that

point with regard to Socialism, as you admit yourself. U. S .- But when that point has been

reached it loses . importance, and another point rises into primary im-portance. That point is: "How to bring about that change?"

B. J.—Ha! U. S.—When this stage is reached it does no longer matter whether or not a man is fully in accord with the ultimate aims of the movement; the question of real importance is: "Does he adopt the right methods; does he join the organization whose experience renders it the only safe one to go by, or does he not?'
B. J.—Yes; Yes.

U. S.-To-day, as I stated before, all intelligent and decent men, cer-tainly millions upon millions of our people, are agreed upon the ultimate alms of Socialism and wish to reach it, but they are not yet clear as to its methods. They don't yet know how to get there. They still have palliative beees buzzing in their noddles; they still follow the will-o'-the-wisp delu-sion of "One Thing at a Time." In short they still believe that the So-cialist Labor Party is too unnecessairly radical.

B. J.—I begin to catch on.
U. S.—Now, then, seeing that the vast
majority of people are Socialists, in the sense that they want the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, are yet laboring under the delusion which I mentioned, you may judge that their influence in keeping votes away from us is rather strong at present. Hence their large number is rather a source

of weakness.

B. J.—I see it!
U. S.—Hence, also, the name of "Socialist" can not be properly applied to such people.

B. J.—No indeed!
U. S.—A Socialist is only he who not

only wants Socialist aims, but who cooperates with the organized body of Socialists to bring about these aims. He who still imagines that the social revolution implied in the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth can be brought about by fiank movements, dickers, flase pretences, beating around the stump, talking hints, and all that, is only a half-baked Socialist. Experience is, however, turning them our rapidly full baked.

prespondents who prefer to appear in under an assumed name, will attach name to their communications, besides own signature and address. None will be recognised.)

The "Richey Special" Is Also a

the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have just read the docu-nent said to be issued by the Executive Board, N. T. A. G. I was a member of the board until the charter was revoked an Nov. 24, 1901. I attended every meeting of the Executive Board. This article sever was read before the Board. I did ame was attached to it until I saw it print. I understood a complete his y of the strike was to be written up the S. T. & L. A. and to the locals of the Alliance. I thought locals No. 282 and 264 were expelled in the wrong, and thought it would be explained to the members of the Alliance. I did not supit was to be an attack on the Party. repudiate the whole article as written. RICHARD W. GAFFNEY. Yonkers, Nov. 28, 1961.

That "Unholy Scotch Current" in

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE.—Enclosed is a letter that I have received from an active comrade here in England. The letter will more completely show than a long essay what is going an here in the line of the "uneary Scotch current" which THE PEOPLE has incited, and which is the first promise seen here for a long time that we too in Great Britain shall enjoy a bona fide Socialist and Labor Movement as America does and Labor Movement as America does through the Fighting S.L.P.

The letter contains many private matters. You may publish it, leaving all such private affairs out. C. Landon, Eng., Nov. 7.

[Enclosure.] Sept. 30, 1901.

I am doubly thankful for your note which arrives just at the proper moment. I was aware that Leslie had lent himself as a spy, but was hardly prepared for so sudden action by the "government." I see they had arranged a coup-de-etat for us, because Quelch is to be in Scotland on the 13th of October. I tell you straight they will be more like "flat heads" than bull-heads before we are finished.

Do you know the latest? The boys in Edinburgh last Thursday night ex-pelled Robert Alian! D. Mathlie and J. Grieve (all fakirs, and low down at that), for supporting Smillie. Lealie, knowing his letter was to appear came near as possible getting the same In fact he is hanging on by his nt, for they are determined to begin the leveling process from our and of the stick. Edinburgh, Leith Falkirk and Glasgow all are to in resolutions demanding his Where the blazes is Leslie going to get his "level heade"? (It's a feine word): I am damped if I know. The weak-hased men won't have him because of his morality, or the lack of it, and the straight boys are pulling him across the liour every time he shows up. This last night he has had the roughest handling he ever got in the party, and I am glad that the all-wise "government" have selected this man above all others to fire the fighters out of the party. You can bet all the firing will come from our side of the trench.

There is another card that will make them sit up. The S. D. C, is being pushed to issue immediately that long-delayed manifesto, cutting out the straight path. It was decided at the ast meeting to submit it to the "Centre"

fancy that. They will get it in the neck. Of course, if we come down, we come down crash, but I fancy Danton's nethod, "toujours de l' audace" holds good in war, and especially with such ripers as they have shown themselves to be. I believe as you say, "the first blow well given is best and goes furthest." The B. D. F. in Glasgow contract. emplates to start an agency of the New fork Labour News Co. If we succeed, we'll flood the party with the "skurruillions rag," THE PEOPLE, and the E. L. P. literature. I fancy that will

de a considerable ameunt of good.

The "intellectuals" had a dinner at the Centre on Wednesday. All the real "government" was there, and what do you think they discussed? The opening up, of Fusion, with the L. L. P.

I rather think they are playing into our hands with a rush. Among the guests at the dinner were Blatchford, Krapstkin, Tillet, Mans, Hyndman, Quelch, Watts, and a board of satellites. It was unanimously agreed (over the It was unanimously agreed (over the whisky) that Kier Hardy was the only man t at blocked the way to fusion. God him for it, say L. However, every-points to our having a happy time

thing points to our having a happy time in the near ruture.

The Congress, as you may have deduced from the jotting in "Justice" since, was OUR Congress. And though Conrade Yates spoke for half-hours at a time, and the delegates listened, finally Quelch gives him ONE line of report. The delegates knew absolutely nothing, about the Socialist movement sothing, about the Socialist movement outside of their own respective dunghills. They were all full up to neck with "Municipal Lodgings for the people," and things of similar type, Quelch played the lowest game he ever played in fighting Yates. He forgot, or wanted to forget all Yates' arguments, and went for him bald-headed as "an emissary of THE PEOPLE." He dragged it in by the hair of the head on every occasion. But THE PEOPLE is a lively occasion. But THE PEOPLE is a lively occasion. But THE PEOPLE is a lively occasion. Headingsley and Burrowse and Watts all tried their hand on Yates and as he is rather light-looking, it looked easy. But you can take it from me Yafes had his train fare out of that let. Headingsley, to see that the minds of the boys in Glasgow be "not

CORRESPONDENCE, | supporters to cheer his heart, outside of a few of the "alte genossen." From OUR point of view, the Congress was a great improvement on many a preced-ing one. We have started the bare very well, I fancy.

Down the Steep" in San Franscisco To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Under the heading, "Down the Steep," in the Nov. 17 edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, the Kangaroo vote, in this city is given at "about 500." DAILY The reporter must have quoted from the implete returns, by mist I presume. The complete returns double that figure. The article, however, is not invalidated by the error. The Kangdebs have "gone down the steep" and "ther are at the bottom." And they deserve it. This anomalous coterie knew that Section San Francisco, S. L. P., had been in existence for about ten years: that dur istence or changed its name: it therefore kenw that we, and we alone, were entitled to the word Socialist, as a political desig-

The law of this State forbids any politiparty to use any portion the name of another political party, yet they changed their name to "Socialist Party" and, by means of their City Hall influence, deprived us of our, right to go on the official ballot in our own time-honored name. They have got what they de-served. They have lost their own place on the ballot, and must get signatures at the next municipal election. They must

also get signatures at the State election which comes on right away. They had an election con a subordinate at the City Hall, they had district clubs; they had a millionaire com-rade and they had a weekly journal, pub-lished right here; we had not these aids, yet they were afraid to give us an hones chance. It will come home to them. Al-ready, in Union Labor quarters, we hear ed that Oliver Everett, the Kang aroo office-holder by the grace of a capitalist mayor, has no right to his seat or the election commission; that it belongs to the third political party, which is now the Union Labor Party.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Friday, Nov. 22d we had with us Comrade Veal, who addressed at Druid's Hall an interested and appreciative audience. Comrade Gernes, lu intro ducing the speaker said:
"Tht Socialist Labor Party was organ

ised to educate its members, and through its members their fellow workingmen and all other houest citizens in the science of political economy taught by the S. L. P., which is the only true economics for society. We hold, that knowledge After the speech the floor was thrown open for questions. It seems the powers that be are beginning to realize that the S. L. P. has come to stay, and its war cry is education, as our meeting honored with the presence of several pro-fessors from the high and public school. One of these began the bombardment with questions, and in fact asked the bulk m, which lasted over an hour. It seemed good to see and hear the prole-tarian speaker answer the gentlemen of profession in the decisive S. L. P.

It appears the professors were in doubt whether our movement was a reform or revolutionary one; but they were soon enlightened that reforms are simply reactionary movements, and the S. L. P. revolutionary one; that the Republican party is the stationary, the Democratic and reform parties the reactionary, and the S. L. P. the progressive party and therefore, was bound to win out. few fakirs were also present who re-ceived their thrashing without a whimper. They never uttered a sound.
M. A. GOLTZ.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 24.

The Right Spirit. To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PRO PLE-Every S. L. P. man should feel encouraged at the election returns Every thing shows that the S. L. P. is stronger than ever; and when the party of Revs. without churches, Drs. without patients, and lawyers without clients—the Kangs I mean—goes the clients—the Kangs I mean—goes the way of the Greenback and Populist Compromise!
Vinyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 25.
E. T. WALKER.

A Plan from Dulath.

To the DAILY and WERKLY PEO-PLE.—I have been instructed to in-form the party members and sympathis-ers, through the columns of THE PEO-PLE, of an undertaking Section Du-luth is about to launch, with the hope that it may serve to suggest a similar plan to other sections. .

We have decided to buy a small hand

or foot-power printing press, size about 9x13, with all the necessary accompanying parapherualia, for the purpose of printing all our entertainment tickets, dodgers, election cards, lecture course

cards, throwaways, etc.
One of the comrades has offered room in his house to serve as the "prin-ting office," where the comrades can meet in the evenings and learn the art of composing and printing. Of course the labor will be one not of pay, but of love

god it in by the hair of the head on every occasion. But THE PEOPLE is a liveily corpse, and the 17 votes that Yates are the beginning of the end of his government. Headinguley and Berrowes and Watts all tried their hand on Yates and as he is rather light-looking, it looked easy. But you can take it from me Yates had his train fare out of that let. Headinguley, to see that the minds of the boys in Glasgow be "not polsoused" was there three weeks, and I am told has just left. He came, he get something to remember his visit by, both in Blasgow and in Edinburgh. So now Qualen has been ordered to the series of the control of the large of the control of the large of the control of the large of the lar

could be made a bright, newsy, instructive thing, and be an excellent medium for advertising the Labor News Co.'s books, and most important of all—the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. hermore, if the legitimate combin-,—the capitalist class, labor fakirs, Furthern and Kangaroo fake Socialists circulate new lie, we can at once hustle out a printed rebuttal, thus nail them as fast as they can lie, and the expense would be what the paper costs. From this rapid sketch it will be seen that the scheme is O. K. We have written a certain press factory in Mass., that nake a specialty of private printing outfits, and have a \$105.00 proposition for the one we have in view. To raise the required sum we propose soliciting loans of 50 cents upwards from comrades, but only from those who think they can spare the amount saide from their reg-ular donations to THE PEOPLE,—for in no way do we wish to usurp that paper's field in this respect. Rather a hundred Section printing plants go to Hades, than have anything block the success of that living testimonial of what the S. L. P. has accomplished—a sign post of that to follow. For each loan we will give a voucher, or recipt, re-deemable when possible; in all probability, not later than a year. Members of Section Duluth have loaned \$65.00 already. We are desirous of operating our press before Jan. 1, to save cost of printing during tue approaching Feb-

Our plan is, however, to charge up the Section with this printing, and all that will thereafter follow, just as if done by a private concern, apply the monies to redeeming the vouchers, when the out fit will eventually revert back to the

Therefore if there are any comrade: who feel overburdened by what have saved from their princely wages, and wish to see us successful in this venture, kindly communicate with the underaigned: perchance, some day we can return similar assistance. Particularly, would I call the attention of Minnesota comrades to this.

With S. L. P. greetings,

LOUIS F. DWORSCHAK.

105 W. Superior St. By order, Section Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1901.

He Voted For Goff In '94 To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-Mr. Morris Hilquit, Kangaroo, Social Democrat, lives in the Tenth Election District of the Thirty-first As sembly District. His home address is 84 West 115th street. In that district there is not a single vote cast for Benjamiu Hanford, candidate for Mayor on the Social Democratic ticket. Mr. Hilquit

must have cast none. Evidently the tricks he learned in

Goff's time have stuck to him. WATCH-OUT. New York, Nov. 26.

Intelerant S. L. P. To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEO PLE.-One of the humorous events of the late campaign here in Syracuse, was the desire of one of our members to get a job from the Mayor-elect J. B. Kline Republican. In order to impress Mr. Kline it was necessary for him to de clare openly that Mr. Kline was a good man; that he was just the king of a man

a true Socialist would vote for.

Perhaps a little explanation as to who and what this member is, would be in order. His name is, Leo Kulas, He is a mason contractor on the small cockroach scale, and business is very about this time of the year. He only been a member of the Section of the S. L. P. a few months. So he thought by coming out for J. B. Kline, he would get Kline to give him the job that Judas Pellenz has. He started operations on the Sunday before election in the Sec-tion headquarters saying he would vote tion headquarters saying he would for Kline the Republican candidate for Mayor. He said this in the presence of the Party members, who reported his talk to Organizer Crimmins, turn, prefered charges against Kulas. The charges were referred to the Grievance Committee: who no doubt will recommend his expulsion at the next Se tion meeting, Kulas knows nothing about Socialism or the S. L. P. He has never been active in the Party's affairs, but being a business man he thought he start a local newspaper controversy with the Socialist Labor party he would get the prestige that he wanted to secure the Fire Marshalship under Kline. The Grievance Committee had a meeting and sent Kulas a copy of the charges and notified him to appear at headquarters Sunday, Nov. 24th for trial. Here was Kulas' grand opportunity, the only chance of a life time. He could not let Kulas this slip. Pellens must get out. Kulas could see that \$1,800 coming his way very fast. So on receipt of the charges and notice from the Section, he puts on his coat and hat and catches the fast Empire State" street car down Bullimut street pell-mell to get to the of-fice of the "Post-Standard." There he relieved himself of his troubles with the intelerant S. L. P., and he could tell Mr. Kline in the columns of the "Post-Standard," how he loved him. He also Standard, how he loved him. He also made his bid for the fire marshalship in this manner, after admitting he had voted for Kline: "Take the Fire Marsial for instance,

a man that has been inflaming the workers' minds for years, telling them how ignorant they are. The Fire Marshal-ship requires a competent man as in-spector of plumbing. In some other spector of plumbing. In some other cities the inspector is required to go through the building once every week. All I can say is that a saw the Fire Marshal but once this year. That was in the True Daisy Supply building." The funny way Kulas puts his foot in his mouth is amusing. He says the Fire Marshal must be a competent inspector of plumbing. But he is a stone mason, and don't know anything about plumbing. But there is no danger of Leo Kulas setting into a newspaper controversy with the S. L. P., because the matter is in charge if the Grievance Committee and will not get out until the Section meeting on December 7th. Nor will poor Kulas get the job of Fire Marshal because when the Republican Committee because when the Republican Committee gave Kulas \$5 to come up from Fulton, N. Y., to yote for Kline, they know they

paid all the vote was worth, besides there are too many Republicans looking for the job at Kline's disposal.

So Kulas gets left all around, he had better go way back and sit down and wait for another chance. JAMES TRAINOR.

Syracuse, Nov. 26.

Weeping Jeems Wanted. To THE DAILY and WEEKLY Campany G of Gloversville, which was organized about 18 months ago, and reudered such good service at the Albany street car strike is demanding an armory I suggest that the Kangaroo Democracy alias Social Democratic, alias Democratic Social nomination papers cratic Social nomination papers, alias Socialist, alias Public Ownership Party, send Weeping Jeems, the armor; builder, to make a speech before Board of Aldermen to the end that the boys of Company G may get a nice \$15. 000 sanitary armory. CHR. ROSSBACH.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 22.

The S. T. & L. A. Fight in Lynn. To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE-The Leather Workers, who are organized into the S. T. and L. A. have been out on strike for four weeks A few days ago the manufacturers sent A rew days ago the manufacturers sea a messenger to the strikers requesting them to elect a committee to meet them in conference and endeavor to settle the strike. A mass meeting of Glaziers' Union L. A. 269 and Stakers and Beam-sters, L. A. 352 was held and a committee of six were elected with instructions as to what their demands were.

nittee met the manufacturers and fought hard for two days to have the cs accede to the demands of the men. The bosses refused to grant one demand and only presented a damnable docu

The committee refused point blank to sign the document and returned to meeting of the strikers to ask their opin

ion of it.

They voted to a man not to sign the document and have strengthened their pickets around the Thomas A. Kelley

factory.

Kelley has 46,000 skins in sonk (includ ing his own) which means a loss to him of over \$100,000 if he does not settle with the men by next Thursday. We do not think we will be obliged to appeal for funds. But if we do, we expect the comrades of the S. L. P. and T. and L. A. throughout the country

to come to our aid and assist us as far as they possibly can.

Comrace Berry addressed a large mass meeting of Leather Workers. They were very much pleased with the address; it has caused many of them to

Comrade Joseph F. Mallonev spoke before a meeting of S. A. 352 a week be fore the strike was declared.

That Comrade Malloney took well with them goes without saying. Many of them are auxious to hear him again. District Alliance 19, at its meeting last

Sunday voted to try and secure Comrade De Leon to come to Lynn for the S. T. and L. A. convention. We sincere by hope that Comrad. De Leon will be ble to come to Lynn and contribute his share by giving an address on the S. T. and L. A. This strike has caused the other wage-slaves to ask: "What kind of an organization is this S. T. and I A.?" That this is a fighting organization is shown by the determined fight they are putting up in Lyun. D. A. 19 elected Comrade Oldham of S. A. 267 to act a the representatiive of the D. A. to act in conjunction with the committee elected by S. A. 269 and 352 to take charge o

the strike. Will write full particulars later. Kelley has been unable to procure one scab.

Francis A. Walsh. Lynn, Mass., Nov. 23.

Very Good, Indeed!

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE-The article published in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 20th instant in regard to the "Kangaroo show" stated that the "Volkszeitung" announced that 100,000 tickets had been sold. And it also stated that "now it says only 70,000 were printed."

Now then, how is it possible to sell 100,000 tickets, when only 70,000 were printed? That is a question which only a kangarco can answer.

Being greatly amused when I read that article, I thought I would give you some interesting information in re-gard to the way they "sold" their 100,-to vote but the pure and aimple trades 000 tickets.

On the 12th instant, one of the "finishers" in the assembling department of the "Mergenthaler Linotype Company" received an envelope containing 60 tickets, for the "Kangaroo show," which e distributed all over the department Afer he had distributed the tickets one of the testers thought he would play a joke on him, so he went to work and set up a bill head and made out a bill for the tickets of \$15.25. He then put the bill into an envelope and directed it to the said finisher. Upon receipt of which, he went around and collected all the tickets which he had given out, saying that he would not pay for them. After he had collected all the tickets he discovered the joke and gave them out

But the most interesting part of all, is he fact that the man to whom the ickets were sent, was the only man in the department, WHO READS THE NEW YORK SUN. A. E. R. 21st A. D., Brooklyn, Nov. 25.

One of Their "Branches." To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-

PLE,-A stray copy of the "Appeal to Reason" fell into my hands, and from it I learn that the list of branches of the many-named "Socialist" party, corrected up to October 31, 1901, has one located at Bakersfield, Cal., with C. D. Lavin, Kern City, as secretary. If the balance of the list is as well founded as their branch of which I am said to be the Secretary, they are in a bad way; for it has not the slightest foundation. We have in no way been identified; to clear this matter up let me state a few facts.

In January, 1899, we here organized Section of the S.L.P. It existed till July, 1899, and as there was not a sub-scriber of THE PEOPLE in the lot, all were at sea in reference to the con-

I troversy that then arose, and we simply

May 31, 1901, we were granted a charter of the Socialist Labor Party. We now have a good list of subscribers to THE PEOPLE and are gradually work. ing ourselves to a clear understanding of the principles. Our experience has

taught us the virtue of S.L.P. tactics. I make this explanation to show what pillars of strength such "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" branches must be and also the principles that animate the headquarters of such a movement. C. D. Lavin.

Kern City, Cal., Nov. 20

Agitation in Vancouver.

To The DAILY and WEEKLY PEO-PLE-Section Vancouver of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada held a mass meeting on Thursday evening, Nov. 14 in the City Hall, the largest in Vancouver. A large number attended and listened attentively to the lecturer, Raleigh Hamerton, of New York city, who reviewed the recent developments in trades unionism from the Socialist Labor Party standpoint. and championed the S. T. & L. A against the existing pure and simple organization critic'zing the latter sharply for their shortcomings. He declared they had failed to keep up with economic progress and said in part:

In order to understand the conflict between capital and labor it was necessary to go beneath the surface. The origin of these conficts was in the economic constitution of society. He traced the development of industry the proletar at had arisen and showed their economic situation had compelled the latter to form defensive organizations. Among the earliest tra unions there was a dim recognition of this class structure of society. The active hostility of the capitalist compelled them to cloak their real purpose under the name of benevolent and provident societies but their functions were purely economic. Then too, the workers of Great Britain were denied the ballot or there is good evidence to show they would have attempted po-litical action. The early trades unions were animated by a desire to benefit the whole working class any particular section of it. But they were unable to forsee the development of industry, therefore their ultimate which govern the growth of organization showing that there must be a maximum po at of development beyond which evolution could not proceed. It must then either take a new course or retrogress. Reviewing the present pure and simple trades unions he showed that the maximum point of development had already been reached. Their progress is the same as that of 100 years ago; their methods are identical. In accordance with the law of development their efforts have taken a new direction that of accommodating themselves to capitalistic society. They have forgotten or refused to see what the r predecessors dimly realized, the class struggle between the workers and the capitalist class, and we hear the labor fakir declare that the interest of laborer and capitalist can be monized. Again, instead of it being a fighting organization, under the cloak of benevolent and benefit socities, the growth of sick and death benefit and insurance schemes, the system of high dues and initiation fees, have made them harmless coffin organizations under the name of trades unions. new course taken is in the direction of accommodation to capitalistic society. The present trades unions (pure and simple) also refuse to recognize the solidarity of the working class as high fees, high dues are designed to prevent men from becoming members of trades unions. The leaders thus endeavor to create a conflict among the workers. An tocracy of labor" appears, which re fuses to recognize the right of unskill

ed labor to organize.

Another move in the direction of capitalistic society. The early trades unionist would have used political action if they had been allowed unionist of to-day rejected his, the most powerful weapon of the workers in their struggle with the capital st. Their leaders brought their dupes to the sham bles of the capitalist entering into struggle after struggle where any sensible man must have known that defeat was 'nevitable. Furthermore the odds in every contest were against the workers from the beginning.

The speaker then declared that these facts showed that instead of making

progress, pure and simple trades union had outlived its usefulness, that it had become a mere appendage of capitalist society, and the only thing left for the class conscious workers was to organize in the new trades union, the S. T. & L. A.—the trades un on of the future. The trades unionism of the future would recognize the solidarity of all workers, would be an organization existing for defensive pu poses and not a sick and death benefit or insurance scheme. It would recognize the hard facts of capitalist society and refuse to run its head against the stone wall. It would insist upon political action as against the capitalist class. Finally it would have no ac-commodation of the working class to capitalist society but would resolve on its destruction as the old Roman general concluded every speech against h's countries immemorial foe with Cathaginem esse delenda; so the S. T. & L. A. takes for its motto a motto held firmly in mind in every struggle for better wages or shorter hours: "Not a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, but the wage-system must be abol shed entirely."

As usual after the lecture, questions and discussions were invited. These occupied about one hour mostly from the rank and file of trades unions. The Grit or Liberal party took care to make an excuse for the absence of the labor

fakirs by having a smoking concert on the same evening and inviting the fakir giving him the excuse he could not be in two places at one time. He naturally would have preferred to fight the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. I don't think,

For PRESS COMMITTEE R. BAKER. Vancouver, B. C., Nov., 16.

From Montrose, Colo.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—To Party members at large and San Francisco, Cal., Campaign Committee in particular: To exemplify and revivify clear cut class consciousness, I make the following motion. In all future elections throughout the States disfranchised militant S. comrades be required to vote the S. L. P. ticket as a protest. Refusal, grounds for expulsion. Comrades of Montrose county, Colorado, at last election franchised by and through Democratio and Republican notaries and justices of Montrose refusing to assist S. L. P. in securing one hundred acknowledged necessary signatures. However, Section Olathe shot ten straight S. L. P. votes into congealed Democrat and Republican canitalism in the face of our disfranhisement. Our ten STRAIGHTS were counted and telephoned with Democrat and Republican returns three times to the county seat, calling forth much comment. San Francisco comrades lost a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to prove their class conscious stickatitiveness by not voting a protest, using disfranchisement as propaganda.

Section Olathe, November 16, 1901,

elected the following officers: George Ash-Organizer.

E. M. Dawes-Secretary. Mrs. Ida E. Ash-Assistant Secretary, Adolph De Guelle-Financial Sec'y.

Mrs. Mattie Burns-Treasurer. Edward De Guelle-Literary Agent. Thanksgiving greetings to Fort Terror to Capitalism, those indispensable, fearless, national and international propa-gandists, our DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Hail! Fort Terror, we are assuredly coming. E. M. DAWES.

Montrose, Colo., Nov. 23.

Information Regarding Henry

the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.-In your issue of November 11 a comrade from Pontiac, Mich., wanted to know something about a man the name of Pease, hailing from Hart-

Well, there was a man by the name of Henry Pease, who came here from a small town about ten miles northeast of Hartford, which is called South Windson It has a population of about 2,000. To bacco raising is its principal industry. When his father died he left Henry about \$30,000, and our Henry proceeded to blow himself so that, according to reports he does not need a watchman to and family are still living in South Windsor and it is generally understood that they do not speak, or in other words they

have separated.
One man said Pease owed him a bill, and he tried every way to induce "Dear Henry" to pay, but it was no use: So he had attachment papers served by a deputy sheriff, and got a settlement, but our deputy sheriff aspired to be sheriff, vention, so our deputy sheriff made a deal with Henry: that he would pay the costs of the attachment if Henr. would assist him in the convention. The deputy sheriff paid the costs out of his pocket, and after the convention he found out that Pease had supported another candidate. Henry was selectman of South Windsor about the years 1894 and 1805, and during this portion of his gave the Hartford political career he gave the Hartford Street Railroad Company the right of way to lay their tracks over a certain lay out. Let me say right here that select-men of these towns have all the power of our city fathers, and there are only three selectmen to a town, and Henry was one of them. There was nothing left for our South Windsorites but the courts, and as those positions were occupied by men with true capitalist in-stinct, our middle class friends decided to let things alone because it might raise their taxes! The result was th road company got everything that Henry could give them or they could take, bu "Poor Henry" got his discharge at the next town election.

was then he came to Hartford to collect his reward for his dirty work, but I guess the railroad company was on to his crooked ways, for they would not that him to be superintendent. They only trusted him with one car on a very short run, where the inspectors could see him very often. That was the Lafayette street line, and I can not find any record of his promotion. It is generally under-stood at South Windsor by his friends that he is in Michigan—doing something or somebody. Let me say to our friend at Pontaic that if this is the Pease which you have, that you might just as well keep him until the devil claims his own, thus saving others the trouble of watching him.

East Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre. spondents.

[No questions will be considered that come a anonymous letters. All letters must carry bona fide signature and address.]

M. L. L., TROY. N. Y.—At the capitol in Albany you will probably find a copy of Hallams "History of the English Constitution," and of Thier's history of the French Revolution. You will find there that when the Stuaris were restored in England, Monk previously exacted from Charles certain pledges. These were given, and removed the most gailing features of feudalism that had existed under his father. Likewise in France, with the aid of Taileyrand, the Louis and his noblemen who were restored were shorn of the feudal priviceges enjoyed by the Louis and his noblemen who were beheaded.

D. C., NEW YORK.—The New Haven debate on Trades Unionism was published in full in the DAILY PEOPLE of the following Sunday. The Harriman version was pirated from that and did not appear until several weeks later.

W. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—You think THE PEOPLE unjustly abuses Richard L.

Hinton? In what way? Is it to abuse a man who sets himself up against the S. L. P. to remind people of his history on an important occasion? Was it to "abuse" him to say that he was placed by the party in 1887 in the position of trust of editor of the party's then English organ, "The Leader"; that, in the campaign of that year, at the last hour he inserted a picture and puff of a capitalist candidate; and that the organization (it called itself then the Progressive Labor Party) expelled him for that action? Do you call that "abusing" a man?

More next week.

W. W. BRIDGEPORT, CT.—It is called the "Polynomial" or "Many-Names" Party on account of its numerous names. Here in New York the thing is called "Social Democracy"; across in New Jersey, they call it "Socialist Party"; in Massachusetts they go by the name of "Democratic Social"; in go by the name of "Democratic Soc Pennsylvania the style is "Public ship" Party, etc.

B R. PUEBLO, COLO.—Simply because both Wilshire and Wayland are at the end of their tether of fakiring circulations.

D. H., HAVERHILI, MASS.—Don't the figures tell the whole tale? The Social Democratic vote of Haverhill went down, and yet Carey's vote went up. Who elected him? Conceal your figures before you trot out such silly arguments.

T. E. K., HAHN'S POINT, COLO.— Since you quote the Bible, at least indulge in Bible language, let us remind you of the passage in which the Prince of Peace de-nounces those who "cry 'peace'," peace'," where there is no peace. If you want har-mony you must begin by eliminating ele-ments of discord. "S. L. P.," CLEVELAND. O.—Yes, the copies sent you were for distribution, of course. That Hickey "Special" has proved a unjoue production. Hitherto, whatever pleased the S. L. P. displeased the Kangaroos; and whatever pleased the Kangaroos was displeasing to the S. L. P. In this instance, however, both sides are delighted; the Kangaroos are throwing fits with joy, and the S. L. P. is roaring with laughter.

G. F. K., ALBANY, N. Y.—1st: There is no truth in the statement that either the party collectively, or the comrade individually, ever sought to win over the alum element.

element.

2nd: The fight in the old D. A. 49 resulted in winning over to the party and keeping for the party the best element there was in D. A. 49.

P. I., CHICAGO. ILL.—That's quite natural. Mount higher and all such fears will vanish. Precipices have no terrors but to those who have not ascended very far. It is the same old story presented from another side. Only audacity will stead in great historic epochs.

A. J. D., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—An essential prerequisite in conventions, especially in conventions purporting to contemplate barmony is the bona fides of the credentials and of what thereby hangs, the authority of him who casts a vote or votes. It is on this rock that the Jaures scheme to capture the French Socialist Movement to pieces. The delegates were self appointed, and there was no way to control the vote they pretended to have a right to cast. The fraud was transparent. So at Indianapolis. Imssine the S. L. P. In a convention with a delegate from nobody knows whence, holding in his pocket "483 votes from Puerto Rico"! ? ? ?

R. J., NEW YORK.—Your communication and question have been submitted to the comrade. He took us into his confidence, and authorized the following answer to you: "Tis true: every man has his weak moments. And so has he. He, too, is at times subject to great despondency, and feels so cast down that he is at the point of giving un the fight with and submitting to the Kangaroos. But at such moments of weakness, and when the gloom is heaviest upon him, a thought ever fiashes through his mind, causing his backbone to stiffen. It is the thought that such surrender to the Kangaroos means that he will be kissed by Lissauer. A more dreadful orden! The dread of such orden nerves him to renewed efforts. And to escape the orden! he fights on as though the very Devil were behind him, and had to be run away from.

S. T., OAKLAND, CAL.—Sonny, you and your fellow "Socialists" of the Many-Names Party are evidently in all the glory of your folly, and don't know it.

"FRIEND," PEEKSKILL, N. "FRIEND." PEEKSKIII, N. Y.—The matters you touch on bave been the subject of much decussion at this end of the line. The suggestions you make are in line with the prevailing opinion. Experience proves their wisdom. As to other matters you touch on, you will see the subject re-appear in editorial treasment.

B. K., DAYTON, O.—As "sweets go to the sweets," so does forgery and drunken-ness go to forgery and drunkenness. That explains the common cause made by the Kangaroo press with the gentleman in ques-tion.

A. B., LOS ANGERES, CAL.—The par-sonian mind can not conceive in the So-cialist other than penny-grabbing propen-sities, the same as the Lilliputian mind ever endows others with its own pettiness.

H. A. G., PITTSBURG, PA .- Matter is mailed to you. It ought to be published, but it ought to be pruned. And there is where the trouble comes in. Guesa you could handle the matter there just as well, and that you can draw upon the leisure needed for properly undertaking the task, Here it is a constant rush.

C. G., CINCINNATI. O.—The matter has passed the stage of etheory. It is now in the stage of etheory. It is now in the stage of established fact. Either the Party dominates the Trade Union, or the Trade Union dominates the Party. If the Party is not the dominant force then it will be run to suit the labor fakirs. The Meanliness of the S. L. P. and the smuttiness of the Kangaroo Social Demogracy litestraty the point. Do you imagine that the Party would even tolerate in its midst, let alone nominate as its candidate, a man who profits by Secret Committeeships and winks at the check-off system in his Union? The Kangaroo Party, being dominated by the Unions is bound to drop to the level of what suits the Organized Scabbery. C. G., CINCINNATI. O .- The matter has assed the stage of theory. It is now in

D. Y. A., ADAMS, MASS.—All attempts made have failed to secure an authorized version of Archbishop Corrigan's sermons on Socialism. These in attendance at his residence say the sermons were extempore. In that way the Archbishop can hide behind the excuse that he did not say this or that, and that it was the fault of a reporter. It is a very it setting of mysticism for the Archbishop's inventions about Marx having "recanted at his death."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In sending telegrams to the DAILY PEOPLE send them after six o'clock at night, and when sending them specify that they are to go at newspaper rates. This will save expense and trouble. Make your communications short, and give only the points in the case. Get the points, names of persons, places, etc., exact, and be sure you have the facts before writing. Then get the story in as few words as possible, Prepay all messages.

Artistic Work.

One of the most artistic booths at THE PEOPLE bazaar at Grand Central Palace was that in which there were contributions by Comrade Picquart. There were several pictures, cartoons and sketches, all of which were skilfully executed.

The subjects were well chosen and appropriate in all cases. One, which brought a large sum of money, repre-sented a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE, and a capitalist going through a few convulsions at the sight of it. Another was au S. T. and L. A. picture which Then there were ilso won high favor. sketches of a dude, a tax payer, one of the "better clawss," etc. These, in addi-tion to several costume sketches made in exceedingly fine showing.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Renry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA -F. J. Durch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LABUR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reads street. (The Party's liter My agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

EATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Regular meeting held on November 29.

at 2-6 New Reade street. Gilhaus in the chair. Absent, Hammer, Fiebiger and Forbes, the two former without excuse, the latter with excuse. R. Kats was elected atecording Secretary pro tem. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 23 showed receipts in the amount of \$28.85; expenditures \$21.28.

The Texas State Executive Committee sent communication relative to the Lyon.

effair which was ordered published in the DAILY PEOPLE. Tacoma, Wash, reported about attacks of capitalist press; a number of their members have press; a number of their memoers saleft town in search of work and the section has suffered but will pull up again. Pittsburg, Pa., reported about fair and DAILY PEOPLE banquet, Section San DAILY PEOPLE banquet, Section San Francisco, Cal., reported expulsion of Thomas Shaughnessy and Joseph De Vries, the former for crooked practices in connection with gathering signatures in nominating petition of the section, the latter for having circumsted alanders. The section also reported in detail the circumstances connected with failure to get the ballot in the late municipal campaign. The Mass. State Executive Committee sent copy of State by-laws for endorsement of N. E. C. Action deferred until next meeting in order to ascertain whether said by-laws conflict with the Nationsaid by-laws conflict with the National constitution of the Party. The Comtee in charge of Middle West Circuit sent word that work will be discontinued for the winter after dates set for Minn. have been covered and will be resumed

Resolved to elect Joseph Schlossberg acting Editor of the "Abend Blatt." A complaint from editorial staff of the "Abend-Blatt" is to be investigated and nmittee was elected for that

purpose.

The National Secretary reported that the vote of the Italian Sections and Branches on Managing Committee of five for "Il Proletario has resulted in a ratification of the selection made by the N. E. C. and the committee will be called upon to organize and begin work. "I The vote an delegate to S. T. & L. A. National convention was then canvassed

National convention was then canvassed and Thomas Curran having received the and Thomas Curran naving received the highest number of votes, was declared sleeted. Quite a gumber of votes had been cast for Chaz. Kroll who withdraw while the vote was on. Tabulation of the zote will be printed in THE PEOPLE.

The call for general vote on the ques-tion of amending Art. X of the Party constitution was then taken up and read. Klein at first objected to some portions of the draft which led to lengthy disof the first which led to lengthy dis-crussion. Question finally called for and audion made to vote by roll call. Carried. Vote taken as follows: For the call as read: Gillhaus, Katz and Klein. Against Keveney. Rudolph Katz, Rec. Sec., pro tem.

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F. Serrer: New Haven, Conn
Jacob Bernstein, N. Y. City
T W Medison, Richmond, Va.v.
Chas, Heine, Baltimore, Md
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Branch Z. Bection Line attention
R. L. Felix Leonard \$1. John
Murphy \$1: Peter McDer-
mott \$1; Henry Green \$1;
Chas. Liddle \$1: B. J. Mur-
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my \$1; James Hackett \$1;
Patrick Muldowney \$1: John
Gannon 50c: Ernest Meyers
50c; Michael Clabby 50c;
Die: Whenker Cranna and
Hugh Murphy 50c; James
Washington file: Michael d.
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50c; Herman Keiser 25c;
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Joseph Morton 50c; Heary
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REGISTER DUC; AL CO

William Foster, North Adams, Ginty \$1.
William Foster, North Adams, Mans.

M. Kapina, N. Y. City......

Came: Breoklyn, N. Y.
Section: Wontchester County,
N. Y.: Patrick J. Troy \$2:
Owen Carraher 25c: Richard
W. Gaffner 50c; John Killen 25c: Peter Jacobsen \$1:
Abe Rutstein 25c: A. F.
Schwagerman 50c; J. J.
Manton 50c: Jacob Fishman
Soc: Abraham Stieglits 50c;
Wm. Schwarerman 25c: A.
Lamen \$1: H. Witaker 25c;
O. Klavner 50c; C. Peterson
25c: cash 50c: G. S. Thompson 25c: E. V. Smith 25c;
M. J. Lynch 25c: P. Anderson 31: C. Nelson 25c: H.
Tolpson 25c: H. Hemiteen
25c: Julius G. Klavenesso 25c: C. Woodsrd 25c: Ostberg \$1: John
McCabe 25c: George Ernest
50c: Heary Gray \$1: cash
50c: E. Dunn 50c: A. Welman 25c: A. Riggs 25c:
W. McDonell 50c: Fred Lipquist 50c: Peter Toolstrip
Soc: George Cameron, Jr.,
25c: James Crage 50c; A.
Poeter 50c.....

K. Hillisowitz, Denver, Col., Ohie

W York City, J. P., The;
T. E. 25c

and Schulles, Asheville, N. C., arf Schultz, Asheville, N. C., section Westchester County, R. Y., Branch Pleasantville; Ches. Matthews, 10c; Chas. Hopf 10c; Geo. W. Boyer 10c; S. Hoop 10c; E. J. Thora 10c; S. Wild 10c; B. Holles 10c; C. B. Zar 10c; F. Tray-Alls 10c; John Bane 5c; Geo. Romand 5c; G. Washburn 10c; W. Marshall 10c; S. D. Shaughnessey

0c; S. D. Shaughnessey 6c; S. W. Conon 10c; G. W.

A Service on the Control of the Cont Bell 10c; Borup 10c; C. B. Prepot 10c; E. G. Parker 10e; F. A. Brooks 10e; W. D. Bayley 10c; B. McCeidy 10c; Oscar Olson 10c; Chas. Larson 10c; Geo. Anderson 10e; E. D. Barry 10e; Aug. Anderson 10c; P. Gorman 10e; H. Hartmeyer 10e; H. Hutchingh 10c; D. Davis 10c; O. Dolley 10c; F. H. 10e; O. Dolley 10e; F. H. Partelow 10e; Wm. Hammond 10e; Geo. C. With 10e; J. Duddy 10e; H. Homlin 10e; Robt. Johnson 10e; N. Nopp 10e; Wm. Minnegly 10e; S. E. Tueker 10e; S. A. Connors 25e; W. Thurber 10e; Thos. Wale 10e; W. F. Knopps 25e; H. J. Durveher 10e; Chas. T. Boyce 10e; W. Baker 25e; W. Arnols \$1 C. C. Crolly \$1; J. Pierce \$2; ties against you. It is a robber class, and when you can take a little of its spoils away you should do so. A hope-Crolly \$1; J. Pierce \$2; C. H. Friend 25c; Hovey Brundige 5c; C. O. Harris is as bad as a mismanaged or a corruptly led strike. Therefore, we must avoid ill-advised strikes. The working class suffers enough now, and it should be for us to see that the body which is or-10.25 Albert Johnson, Unionport.
Section Passalc County, N. J.,
E. Raier 25c; J. H. S. 25c;
U. Frueh 50c; E. Landgraf
50c; F. Ball \$1; J. Tully 50c; is necessary to strike. The workers may have been goaded and wronged to such an extent that they are forced to F. Koettgen 50c; H. Land-Section Chicago, Ill., A. Linkenfelter 25c; W. J. Berns 50c; C. Malm 25c; O. E. Harder \$1; M. Parison O. E. Harder \$1, M. Parlson
50c; A. O. Gordon 50c; C.
A. Baustian 25c; J. Wolda
25c; B. N. Nelson 50c; H.
Hotte 50ct Theo. Bermine
25c; E. Anderson 25c; R. A.
Cochrane 25c; M. Hiltner
50c; F. Honse 25c.
Bection Woonsocket, R. I.,
Frank Fogarty 50c; John
Monk 50c; Warren Carpenter 25c as well be a right one. As long as the capitalist exploits the work there will be a trades union. Such being the case we have entered the field, not because we believe that the trades union is a finalty, but because we know that the workers cannot be set adrift to run on 6.00 most of the mistakes of the old forms.
As time goes by we shall see our way
more clearly to obviate all the mistakes
with which the old unions are riddled. Wm. Widerberg, Erie, Pa.... 23rd A. D., N. Y., John J. Murphy \$1; John E. Dietrich 50c..... John Churches, Eureka, Cal. . Branch 4, Section Providence, Branch 4, Section Providence,
R. I.
Greensburg, Pa., Peter Lui
\$1; Geo. Dice 50c; Thus.
Dibb 4308;
Section Jeanette, Pa.
Section Seattle, Wash., J. T.
Walsh \$1.50; Wagner 50c; quiry has been made by our locale, Districts, and individual members upon Sev. M. Drily 50c; Frank Crossman 25c.

Through Abendblatt office,

Zenker's Shop \$1; Louis

Rothenberg 25c; Jacob Berman 50c; Thomas Paine Literary Society \$1.10; A. Zucker 25c; Bertha L. Levy 1st—The admission of new members. 2nd—The duties of officers and stand-ing committees of Locals, District and National Trade Alliances. 50c; Max Shelkowsky 25c; H. Raices 50c; M. R. 10c; B. R. 10c; S. Crossman 25c; K. 25c; B. Dorfman 15c; H. Bernstein 15c; B. K. 10e 5.45 \$110.60

the N. T., A.

5th—The duties of General Organizers.
6th—The rights of individual members of lapsed or expelled Locals who wish to remain in the Alliance or withdraw Grand total \$249.90 Heavy Kuhn, National Secretary. SPECIAL FUND.

3.00

2.50

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901).

M. Eichner, Brooklyn, N. Y.-A.

14th A. D., N. Y. City,

Bet

Max Friedberger.....

Leon Pilout.....

Chas, Gamsu.....

John Kleinberger.....

B. Kaplan, N. Y. City..... 28th A. D., N. Y. City,....

28th A. D., N. Y. City,

Max Halder

Daniel De Leon

Section Boston, Mass.,

22nd Ward Branch

15th Ward Branch

A. F., N. Y. City

North Adams, Mass.,

Wm. Foster

Wm. Foster.
Lyman Brown.
23rd A. D., N. Y. City.
Section Grand Junction, Colon.
John Bayre, Edinburg, Scotland,
Section East St. Louis, Ill.
Heary Sale, Chicago, Ill.
Section Cleveland, Ohio,
Budoiph Boehm

Budolph Boehm.....L. Haug. M. Meder....

Cash Joe Reiman

Joe Gable...... W. P. Keim....

Bection Paterson, N. J.,

E. Gilmore

H. Pohl.

F. Ramer

G. Steisner

O. Ginter

Tith A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Illingworth, Pittsburg Pa.

S. Goodwin

Sections Rensselaer and Albany

Dounties, N. Y., balance of

Y. City.
Moatrose, Colo.
Fred Hoffman.
E. M. Dawes.

Previously acknowledged \$3717,19

with a clearcard.
7th-Penalty if a Local or District enters into a strike and refuses to allow Socialist agitation. 8th-Penalty if a Local, District, Na-

Section Latrobe, Pa.....

A Stoessel.....

contribution of \$15.50 from the 5th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., v.as omitted. The

THE S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

we must have one that is not impotent. You can not fight capital as the pure

and simpler says. You must watch your chance and when it comes use it with

as little mercy and as much skill as the capitalist class has used its opportuni-

ess strike a strike that cannot be won

ganized to assist it should not be the

A time comes in every trade when it

turn and fight. That is not a case that occurs once in a great while. It is a

matter of frequent occurrence, and when such a time comes we must be ready.

An organization there will be, so it might

the rocks of pure and simpledom, or on the shoals of despair.

We believe that the Alliance is the

best form of organization and that it does away with all the crimes and

Our Constitution.

One constitution as at present constructed does not meet the demands of our organisation. During the year inquiry after inquiry has been made by our Locals,

matters which our constitution says

nothing about whatever. It is absolute-

ly necessary if we expect to have a prop-erly organized and diciplined army of wage workers that this convention re-

vise our present constitution and clearly define the laws that shall govern the

several subdivisions, namely members, Locals, Districts, and National Trade Alliances, and we should suggest that you would consider the following

3rd-What powers a National Trade

4th—What powers a District Alliance has over Trade Alliances affiliated with

points:

Alliance has.

ause of more suffering.

total is correct as published.

Edward Dittrich,

3904.87

tional Trade Alliance or individual mem-ber issues scurrulous and slanderous 32nd and 33d A. D., N. Y. City. 25.00 lecoments against our movement.

9th-Penalty if any Local refuses to

file quarterly reports forty days after the quarter ends. 10th-How the above should be en-

11th-Define the methods of trial and appeal, and specify the length of time from the action of the Local or District an appeal can be taken. The length time allowed an appelant to decide an

12th-To draft a section that will clearly state whether a member of a Local Alliance which has been expelled and has failed to take a transfer card to the Alliance and is a member of the S. L. P. can visit a Local Alliance. 13th—That the officers and standing

committees of Locals, Districts, and Na-tional Trade Alliances shall be uniform 14th—Draft a pledge of secrecy for the use of Local Alliances that are working secretly.
15th—That the committee on credent-

ials be appointed or elected prior to the Convention to pass upon credentials presented by the several subdivisions.

16th—To change section 12 of article 10 so that a general vote shall be taken y membership instead of locals.

17th-Define the right and duties of

members at large.

We believe that if these points are drafted into laws that the machinery of our organization will run much smoother than hithertofore. Alliance Literature.

There has been a growing demand for Alliance literature, and this in itself ahows a healthy and commendable spirit. We recommend that our official organ be carefully watched, and that as articles appear on different trades an articles appear ou different trades an attempt be made to weld them into leaflets for use in those trades. In this way a great deal of useful matter can be gotten together, and spread among the members of the working class. The call for matter for debates can also be met in the same manner Different Locals should make it a polut to keep a file of the People, and care fully note articles which may be used. This will be the most convenient way of keeping touch with the needed matter.

The Official Organ. While speaking of the People it would be well to state that there is no better possible way of strengthening our organ-ization than by building up its subscription list. We urgently recommend that 2.00 greater efforts be made in this direction, and that the Locals and individual memus to go ahead, and lead the workers out of the pestiferous awamp in which they are now on the economic field.

..... REWS PROM..... THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The News from the Field of Capita for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30 did not contain any extraordinary or un usual announcement regarding the movements of capital.

This was, most likely, due to the Thanksgiving Day festivities, which were indulged in by the capitalist class, thus necessitating a cessation of their peculiar

This indulgence was unusually great for all classes of this land, the capital-ist class had especially good reasons for giving "thanks" for "blessings" received during the past year.

These "blessings" were numerous in-deed. They include the commercial domnance of the world and the greatest period of dividend paying that the his-tory of the country has yet recorded. That such "blessings" are only made

possible by the increased suffering and exploitation of the working class of the world, that they are certain to be shortly followed by a reaction—an internation al crash-that will make the panic of 1893, insignificant in comparison, does not detract from their intrusic worth to the capitalists, for they have not to suffer; while as for panics, history shows that they crush out the middle class and compel closer concentration together with gigantic capitalization. . . .

The news under consideration, while extraordinary or unusual, is, neverthe less, interesting, and, in many respects illustrative of the ways of capitalism, by meaus of which the "blessings" re ferred to were attained.

A despatch from London, England, dated Nov. 25, partly shows how commercial dominance of the world is mad possible. According to this despatch 'The 'Daily Mail' says that acute depres sion and ruin prevails at Northampton because of American competition in the shoe industry." This of course, effects the working class, robbing them of employment, etc.

The strikers in the shoe and leather industries of this country, against poor wages, intensification of labor, and brutal and tyrannical conditions complete the picture, and reveal how com-mercial dominance means world working class suffering.

Again it is estimated that the Decen ber dividend and interest disbursements will be \$47.461,664. Railroad dividends call for \$7,099,719; industrial dividends \$16,006,800; traction and lighting \$3,-278,184 and mining \$799,000; railroad interest \$13,781, 940; industrial interest \$3,296,021; and municipal bonds \$2,600,-

In addition to the above there were In addition to the above there were also many rumors of new steel corporations, organized in opposition to the Steel Trust. One of these was said to have a capital of \$250,000,000. So far, nothing definite can be learned of this corporation and it appears to be a myth.

The soft coal trust is pushing its During the week it secured options on Dilinois and Indiana coal mines. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Railroads have assured the union runton Rainbaud prevent the inde-trust that they will prevent the inde-pendents from finding a railway outlet for their product. Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and other territories now dominated by the trust, which is

J. Pierpont Morgan Institution.
The Borden Condenced Milk Company The Borden Condensed Milk Company which has \$17,500,000 common stock intends to issue \$3,750,000 preferred stock to absorb several rival concerns. The Borden Condensed Milk Company is a great factor in determining the of milk purchased from New

York farmers. It is declared that there is a project afoot to make the Reading Railroad the Pennsylvania end of a hig trunk-line

This will include a group of railroads

prevails is certain to be a good field for Alliance work.

Affiliating With the Party. Trade Alliances have, in some instanof the Socialist Labor Party. There no need of dwelling at length on the necessity of the political movement, and we believe that it will be sufficient to call your attention to the facts to have you go ahead with the work. Every Trade Alliance should be a recruiting school for the Party, and it lies with you to make it so.

Agitation.

Agitation has been carried on during the last year as far as means would allow. There must be more agitation and more systematic work in organization. This, if carried on with care and forethought, will give us increased mem bership, and consequently increased op portunity to broaden our field of work But we must rely on the locals and mem-bers to put us in touch with the local-ities where work can be most profiltably done. There should be no wasting of efforts. Meeting should be carefully advertised, and all preliminary work done so that an organizer can work Conclusion.

In conclusion we wish to call your attention to a thing that is more marked than in former years, that is the op-position that has developed against us. This comes from the old trades unions, and is instigated and abetted by the employers in every instance. The tannery workers, shoemakers, cigarmakers, ma-chiaists, printers, iron and steef workers, and tin and sheet iron workers in our ranks have all felt the effects of this opranks have all felt the effects of this opposition. It does not prove that our fellow workingmen are corrupt, but it
does show the close bond of sympathy
that exists between Organized Scabbery and the employers. But we can
take that as a single instance of the correctness of our tactics, and the rightness of the course we have pursued. We
can take it as an encouragement for
us to go abead, and lead the workers

******************* formed similar to the recently incorporated Northern Securities Company. The Eric, Jersey Central, Reading and Lehigh Valley will figure in the group in connection with the New York Cen-

> Interchange of traffic, control of anthracite trade, and the establishment of a central agency, by means of which millions can be saved are the objects of this railroad combine.
>
> Finally, the Liverpool "Fair Play,"

a shipping authority, stated that it learns that a gigantic scheme is in outemplation by which a United State Syndicate would sequire the whole of Clyde shippards, either by purchasing them outright or by affecting a com-bination on the lines of the United States Steel Corporation.

PROVIDENCE "TELEGRAM."

(Continued from page 1).

was hopelessly lost, the steel workers made a desperate attempt to organize the lumpers. They realized then that the strike had been broken by unskilled laor-they did not realize, however, that bor-they did not realize, nowever, that the day of the aristocracy of labor had gone, or that it was the machine which stood in the way of that attempt and all attempts which were to come.

The third contention is equally nuerile. We live in an age and in a land where the whole of society pivots on politics. You can do nothing without politics. Business, art, science are all dependent thereon. If you wish to do anything, no matter what it may be, politics will enter. This is so obvious that the capitalist class, always alive to its own interests, makes at every election a steadfast con-certed attempt to control every office from dog-catcher to president. It is not the honor but the necessity of the thing that moves them. There is the realization that safety lies alone in controlling the picaets and outposts of society-and these are the political offices. But after enunciating the great idea of no politics in the union, the pure and simplers act in this. They allow, nay, they invite every shade of politics excepting working class politics. At each election the officials of the union place the vote of the union on the auction block and knock it down to the highest capitalist bidder. In Providence, as elsewhere, there is not a pure and simple union that is not to its eyes in the slime of capitalist politics. There is not a pure and simple officer who has not traded with politicians on the strength of the prestige his position has given him. The reason for this is not that every man among them is corrupt. Even a large, the over-whelming proportion of them are not corrupt. The base of the trouble is that cs is essential to any organisation,

and they blind themselves to the fact.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance throws all these fallacies aside. It asserts that the working class cannot fight capital with capital, because the working class has no capital. There is no arstocracy of labor. In a factory, a mine or a mill, every man must be organized into a strong, clean-cut class conscious organization. The most highly skilled worker must go in, and the boy who has just entered the establishment, and who, perhaps, has no more import-ant occupation than that of sweeping the floor, must go in. Both are necessary if success will be wen. There must be politics in the union, but it must be working class politics, because only working class politics can hold the worker together. Control of all offices is es-sential to the working class. For that reason there must be a party of the working class, and the working class only. Such a party is found in the So-cialist Labor Party, with which the So-cialist Trades & Labor Alliauce is The conditions which exist to-day

make imperative the growth of the Al-liance. More and more men are being displaced by machinery, and thus the army of unemployed is constantly in-creased. When it is realized that over \$\$00,000,000 a year is spent in charity and pensions, the greatness of this contention will be understood. The persons who receive this assistance are those who are in a measure withdrawn from the straggle for work. If we allow the sum of \$200 a year, and it is probably smaller than this, we have 4,000,ersons who are si Even assuming that three fourths of them are old persons and children, we still have a million able-bodied persons supported by society. Then there are the vast numbers concerning whom we have no statistics. One of the common tragedles of the working class is that of a family of children obliged to support their father, though he is able and willing to work. He may be still capable, but slightly advanced in years, and the demand to-day is for young men. Then practically every family has some member who is out of work at some period, and the others must tax themselves to support him or her. The number of persons thus supported is greater than the number supported by organized charity. The cause for this state of affairs is

ot far to seek. There has been constant displacement, due to the better stant displacement, due to the better organization of industry and im-proved machinery. The displaced men cannot be taken up in other industries, and so lociety must support those who are willing to support themselves and would do so were they given an opportunity. The pure and simple unions have been

unable or unwilling to comprehend the greatness of the task before the eco-nomic organizations of the working class. As a result they have sunk lower and lower, until to-day they can offer nothing to the workers excepting a few stale and iring promises, and here and there a compromise that is broken as soon as made. There is nothing progressive in the old style union. Though their great the old style union. Though their great cry is that they "want something now," they neither get it now, nor do they so work as to get it in the future. They are enormous barnacles on the backs of the working class. They hinder every movement, and they slowly sap its life. Going over the history of the American Federation of Labor for the past ten years it will be found that it has won

sult. Even this present year proves the truth of this assertion. The strike of the machinists was lost. The strike of the machinists was lost. The strike of the steel workers was lost. The strike of the Water-front Association in San Francisco was lost. The strike of the New York cigarmakers was lost. The strike of the West Virginian miners was ost. The strike of the paper workers was lost. Against all these disastrous defeats what can the American Federation show in the way of victories. What has it to consol its members with Where is its "something" now?

ple union could win a strike, there still

emains the task of permanently

Even allowing that the

fiting the working class. A strike is not all. There is the question of assist-ing those who are displaced. The pure and simple union does this by making its organization exclusive. It shuts out as many persons from a trade as it ca It is from this source that most of he 'scabs' are drawn. The very thing that is used to strengthen the union is one great cause of its disruption The union furnishes to its enemies all the weapons with which to beat it. And as matters stand to-day the result could not be otherwise. Either the union would be forced to support all these men, or else it would be forced to dispose them by getting them jobs. It can do neither, and so must continue to fight a losing fight, to the dirty tune of "scab! howled at the victims of its wrong-doing. It has been said that the Alliance has

been a storm center since its birth. This is wonderfully true. Every possible force was directed against it. It was the "Ugly Duckling" of trades unionism, and all the drakes and the ducks and the ducklings attempted to drive it forth Unlike the swan of the story the Alliance did not go away in sorrow and wait until it grew. It stood its ground and returned blow for blow, and with usury It fought its way to recognition. On unions did not dare perform. It has had to struggle with the question of the unskilled workers, and it met the question boldly and honest-ly. This is best illustrated by the great strike in the Shoen mills, Pittsburg, which began March 2, 1899. The workers here struck for a reason that is almost without a par allel. The Shoen mills turn out pressed steel cars, and the machinery used is of the most gigantic nature. It is compli-cated and dangerous. Accidents are cated and dangerous. Accidents are frequent, and the men demanded that when one occurred they be allowed to stop work until the body of their dead fellow workman was removed from the machinery. This demand was refused. The demand was repeated, and other demands were made. They were refused.

A strike occurred, and the American Federation of Labor refused to assist the men because they had paid no per capita tax "into the pockets of the A. F. of L. officials. The Alliance stepped in, organized the men, conducted the strike and won it. Then the A. F. of L. did its best in true scab style to disrupt the organization, and labored to undo what the Alliance had so man fully accomplished. The pure and sim-plers worked their men in, and had the Alliance men discharged. Then came a period of slackness in the work, and the Alliance organization was dropped. The pure and simplers tried to ganize, succeeded in a measure, every grievance against which the Alconducted its fight exists to-day and the pure and simplers dare not pro

test.
Then there was the memorable strike in Slatersville, R. I., where the Alliance cared for every man who went out, and conducted the greatest strike in the history of the State. It lasted for 16 weeks and the firm was beaten. Then in the Pennsylvania glass district the helpers of glass blowers struck. They wer shove-boys and lehr tenders, and the skilled workers ignored them. The Alskilled workers ignored them. liance here also conducted a great fight, and showed to the "aristocrats of labor" that no fellow workingman could be de

spised and wronged.

The pure and simple unions have tried for labor legislation for years, and have accomplished nothing. They take an infraction of a labor law as a matter of fact. The only time that an attempt was made to enforce a labor law was when the Alliance brought suit against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the enforcement of the Ten-hour Law. This case is still in court.

The S. T. and L. A. is the product of circumstances. Every occurrence since its foundation, both on the indivi-dual and the political field, has contributed to demonstrate its necessit; and its usefulness. It came none too soon, if the Labor Movement of America was to be pulled out of the miry ruts, that the labor lieutenants of capital had caused it to stick fast in.

S. L. P. Lecetures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Headquarters, 111 Market street. Dec. 8. Edward Markley: "S. L. P. Tac tics and Principles." Vent in Minnesota

Crookston, Dec. 7-8. Noble, Dec. 10. Red Lake Falls, Dec. 11-12. Henning, Dec. 13. Brainard, Dec. 14-15. Duluth, Dec. 16-17. Two Harbors, Dec. 18-19.

Sturgeon Lake, Dec. 20.

Gloversville, N. Y., Attention. All members of Section Gloversville, S. L. P., are requested to be present at the regular monthly meeting Friday, December 6, 8 p. m. Very important

business will be transacted. The Organizer.

Holyoke Take Notice.

Section Holyoke, Mass., will have a raily on Sunday, Dec., 8, at 3 P. M. at the Springfield Turz Hall.

out having ordered it, do not refuse nothing. Despite its numbers, despite it. Someone has paid for your sub-its boasts and promises, there is no re-scription. Renew when it expires.

.....NEWS FROM.....

THE FIELD OF LABOR .

The PEOPLE has frequently pointed out the fact that there is a wide dis-crimination in the so-called "administration of justice" in capitalist countries like this. It has repeatedly shown that there is no "equality before the statute," owing to the class character of "our" legal institutions, whose workings with few exceptions, redound to the benefit of the capitalist class which control them. It has often cited facts in which "the penalties of the law" were executed upon men and women in the employ of the capitalists, while the real criminals, the capitalists themselves escaped punishment.

The news from the field of labor for the week ending Saturday, November 30, contained matter which, when contrasted, demonstrates the truth of The PEOPLE'S course.
On November 26, Judge McCarthy,

of the Common Pleas Court, Philadel-phia, issued an injunction in which he denies the right of the Council of Allied Building Trades or its agents to instigate strikes where contractors em-ploy labor that is not affiliated with that organization. Judge McCarthy also denied the right of the defendants to order contractors to discharge mem-bers of organizations that are not affiliated with the Council of Allied Building Trades. He ordered them to re-frain from threats, expressed or implied, that employers would suffer LOSS by hiring the plaintiffs.

This injunction is typical of all those brought against the working class.

It is based on the alleged injury—as are all injunctions—of the business or property of the plaintiffs, in other words, he LOSSES they incur because of the alleged illegal acts of the defendants.

On the same date (November 26), the

coroner's jury, of Telluride, Col., which investigated the Smuggler-Union Mine disaster in which twenty-five miners lost their lives, has returned a verdict censuring some of the minor officials at the mine for not promptly closing the entrance to the bullion tunnel after the fire originated, but finding that the officers of the company were not guilty of criminal or willful negligence.

This decision, which concerns, not the business or property of capitalists, but the LIVES of workingmen-which are more valuable than business property, and without which business or property could not exist, is, as usual in all cases in which the avarice of capitalists leads to awful disaster, a "whitewash,"
The news despatches from Telluride

on November 21, the day following the disaster, state plainly that "On account of the suction movement (that accom-panies fires in mines) the majority of mine and tunnel entrances have iron doors ready to lower in place at a minute's notice to stop smoke or fire. Bullion tunnel did not bave ONE of these safe guards."

The same despatches also stated:"The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners' Association, now in the city, discussed the disaster at its meeting to-day. The members averred that agitation would commence in labor circles to procure legislation which would remedy the evils which caused the fire

at the Smuggler mine." From the foregoing cases, which are typical in every respect, it will be readily seen that capitalist courts not only protect capitalist business and property but also capitalist criminals. It will be readily seen that in 'the administration of justice," capitalist business and property counts for everything; while work-

men's lives-what is property compared to life?-are counted as naught. And so it will continue to be with the working class, until its members awaken to the realization that the legal institutions of this country, are class in-stitutions, used in the interests of the

dominant class.

When the working class secure control of those institutions, through the use of the class-conscious ballot, the administration of justice will be bene-ficial to their interests.

To ask capitalist legislatures to remedy working class evils, is to ask them to abandon capitalist interests, elf alone for relief and emancipation.

This is the principle which actuates the Socalist Labor Party. All other parties are capitalist parties. In the victory of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, then, lies the triumph of the working class.

Workingmen join the Socialist Labor Party.

S. L. P. City Convention at Cleveland,

Ohia.
The Socialist Labor Party of Cleve-

land will hold its City Convention on Sunday, December Sth, 1901, at Schlap's Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building), at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nomin-ating candidates for the municipal election of next spring, also to adopt resolutions. Good speakers will address the Convention. All readers of the PEOPLE are especially and cordially invited to attend. General Committee, Section Cleveland,

S. L. P.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio. All workingmen of Cleveland," Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schlap' Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor, (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

December 8.-"Why the rich will not become Socialists," speaker, John D. Goerke.

Milwaukee, Wis. Attention! The Socialistische Liedertafel will

celebrate their 6th anuiversary on Sunday, December 8th. The committee on arrangements, as well as all the mem-bers are working hard and trying their best to make this year's festival the greatest success ever accomplished. Place, time, programme and fusible details will be announced later. By order of committee,

Herm. Lander.